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THE
Bombay Gazette.

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No. 54,994—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible] April.	† MACEDONIA	10512	—	—
[illegible] ,,	† ARABIA	7903	—	—
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	† MANTUA	10885	—	—
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MARMORA	10509
[illegible] May.	† CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	—	—
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	—	—
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	—	—
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	—	—
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10882
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	—	—
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th May 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Outside Cabins, Rs. 400 single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. [illegible] Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates [illegible]aries. Passengers for Europe have the [illegible]ng via Genoa and returning via Venice or [illegible]d can break their Journey at any port [illegible]

[illegible]CHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

[illegible] return either by the Messageries Maritimes [illegible] Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from [illegible]

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1910.
BOHIA	6,000	G. Beisito	17th May 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th June 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur, 31st Mar,	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Apr,	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 4th Apr.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA." 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 31st March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Dubai, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kowelt.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER, sailing on or about the 9th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.
29th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	x	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May ,,

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
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The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April 1910
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay. Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Manager
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

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No. 7541. Paul Werner's (Dresden), Upright Grand. A Piano guaranteed for the Bombay climate, perfect tone and perfect touch. Is a musician's Piano. Width 4ft. 11in., Height 4ft. 4in ...	850	680
No. 40850. Schiedmayer (J. and P.) Upright Grand. These pianos are well-known instruments in India and need no further recommendation from us. Width 4ft. 9in. Height 4ft. 2in ...	900	720
No. 143436. Overstrung, Upright, Grand piano by Marcks & Co., specially built for India and guaranteed ...	650	550
No. 30737. Chase and Baker Player Piano, with all the latest improvements, a most perfect Player. With practice on this Player Piano you can become a skilled musician and make your musical performances interesting to your friends...	1,540	1,250
No. 28489. Concert Grand Overstrung Upright by Richard Lipp & Sons of Stuttgart. A piano specially built for India and is a most desirable piano for a musician ...	1,200	950
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La Silvira, Especials	,,	50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,,	50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	,,	50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,,	100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,,	100	8	0	,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,,	50	4	0
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"Golf Balls."

The BALLS are painted dead white and retain their paint until the BALLS are worn out.

They are the usual size and weight, with the exception that the "Junior" is very slightly smaller and heavier, and all are made up with a hand-made centre about the size of a marble.

The remainder of the core is wound up by special machinery designed and made in the Company's own Works, ensuring the production of a perfectly uniform BALL.

The BALL COVERS are moulded on by hydraulic power; this absolutely precludes any possibility of the cover working loose.

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THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT" — Price Rs. 1-8 each.
THE DUNLOP "JUNIOR" — Price Rs. 1-8 each.
THE "DUNLOP" BALL. — Price Rs. 1-4 each.

(We allow 6 annas rebate on every old "O. S." and "J." Balls, returned, and 4 annas on "DUNLOPS" if new ones are purchased).

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NO. 3, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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OFFICES AND WORKS
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1 Black Waler Gelding, aged, fast trotter, quiet in Harness and both Saddles.
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1 Victoria, by Stephens, in good order.
1 Rally Cart.
2 Sets of Harness.
3 Gentleman's saddles, complete.
1 Lady's saddle, complete.

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Terms most suitable. Particulars can be had from the Company's Offices, 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO., Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of AISH ABAI' widow of HAJI ABDUL SATAR HAJI TALAB, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

MAHOMED SALAY HAJI ADBUL SATAR, having no occupation, MAHOMED HASHUM HAJI ABDUL SATAR, a Clerk in the Bombay Improvement Trust, and MAHOMED YUSUF HAJI ABDUL SATAR, a College Student, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, sons of the deceased, and the executors named in the said Will..Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the tenth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

The 17th day of March, 1910.
Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

TENDERS are now invited for the IRON and STEEL WORK of the following buildings of the Lahore Locomotive Shops:—

1. Copper and Tin Smiths Shop.
2. Smithy.
3. Loco. Store.
4. Pattern Shop.
5. Bosh House.
6. Steaming Shed.
7. Boiler Testing Shed.
8. Boiler Shop.
9. Machine Shop.
10. Pattern Shop Store.
11. Tender Shop.
12. Foundry.
13. Erecting Shop.

Each will form the subject of a separate tender and the Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to issue them in any order he thinks fit.

Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited in Government Promissory Notes before the first set of tender forms issue and will be retained until tenders for the last of these buildings have been disposed of.

The earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers will then be returned to them.

Tender forms for the first building will be issued from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway Lahore, on 2nd April, Noon, by which date and time earnest money must be deposited. Other tender forms will be issued to Firms who have deposited earnest money in due course.

J. SUTHERLAND,
For Engineer-in-Chief,
N.-W. Railway.

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THE TWO SERGENTS, Grand pathetic picture,
THE GAS INSPECTOR, A Very Comical Subject.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW NIGHT! TO-MORROW NIGHT!
THURSDAY, MARCH 31.
Commencing at 10 o'clock p.m.

IN AID OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME
A SPECIAL DOUBLE PROGRAMME,
selected by the members of the Committee, from our old favourite films, under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND OF
MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. SWAN, C. B.,
Commanding the Bombay Presidency,
when the proceeds will be made over to the Authorities of the Soldiers' Home.
With kind Permission of
COL. WALLACE,
The Gloucester's Band will play selections at intervals.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS SHOW.

BOXES	Rs. 10	1ST CLASS	Rs. 2
SOFAS	Rs. 8	2ND "	Re. 1
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NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

Our bill for this week includes the old-time
LEGEND OF ORPHEUS
a beautiful coloured subject, illustrating the highest art in cinematography.
SEE THIS TO-NIGHT.
ORPHEUS ORPHEUS
together with a collection of other good films including
THE DAGON PAGODAS
and Three Side Splitting Comics.

Times.—6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.

PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas.

NOTE! STEEPLECHASING!!

By special request of several Sportsmen we are showing from TO-NIGHT, at the 10 P. M. show the PUNCHESTOWN STEEPLECHASE MEETING of 1910, received by last Mail. The course is a stiffer one than that of the Grand National at Anitree and as a consequence many falls are seen in the picture.

All Racing men are cordially invited.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD. 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort.

WANTED.—Smart NEWS COMPOSITORS. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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They are self-adjusting.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatta Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
XHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, behind the temple of Shri Mankeshwar, at Reay Road, Mazagon.

In the High Court of Judicature of Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 172 of 1909.

Bai Nanigavri, widow of Shivdas Bhanabhai .... Plaintiff
vs.
Bhawanidas Bhanabhai and others... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed herein, by a Consent Judge's Order, dated the 22nd day of February, 1910, and passed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1910, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immovable property on the dates mentioned against the lot.

Lot No. 2.—Mazagon Property.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

This lot shall not be sold to any non-Hindu.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, sheds, outhouses, etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Reay Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,262 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of a larger piece of land bearing New Survey No. 3705, and delineated on a plan which has been deposited with Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 5252, 5253, (1), 5253 (2) and 5253 (3), and Street Nos. 4-5-5 (a) and 6 (b), and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Petit, on or towards the south by the property known as Bhansalis Daramshala, on or towards the east, partly by the Temple of Shri Mankeshwar and partly by the passage leading to the said Temple, and on or towards the west by the property of Goculdas Madhowji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the plaintiff at their Office, in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable furniture, made to order, etc., of the Watson's Annexe Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Nursingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan) .... Plaintiff
vs.
1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalkar, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the remaining valuable and substantial made teak and blackwood bedroom, siting-room furniture, such as iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers with mirror, easy chairs, teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, teapoys, semigrand piano by Indian Standard Piano Co., mahogany full size billiard table with accessories.

N. B.—Electric fans, lights and fittings will be sold on the day fixed hereafter.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Very large Stock-in-trade of Silk and Woollen Piece-goods, Military Gold Lace, Braid, shop Furniture and good-will in one lot.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Chakla Street near Jackeria Masjid, the following:—

A very large stock of silk and woollen piece-goods, now lying in shop at Chakla Street, near Jackeria Masjeed such as flowered silk, satin, velvet, damask and great variety cashmere, banat, cordrai military gold lace and braid, &c., also shop glass door cupboards, stands, shelves, &c.

The above will be put up for sale in one lot suject to a reserved bid.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view. An inventory of the goods contained in the shop may be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On SUNDAY next, the 3rd day of April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogli Road, in New City Mills Bungalow, and next to Union Flour Mills, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished new designed household furniture, such as sliding, dining tables and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, meat safe, rich tapestry lined drawing-room suite in 10 pieces, handsome mirror back cabinets, marble-top-teapoys, wall brackets, book-cases, overmantles, iron single and double bedsteads, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror doors single and double almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, rich glass ware and crockery ware, best electro-plated ware, rich oil pictures, ice box with refrigerator, rich table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of late Mr. D. J. McIntosh and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Silk Embroidered Clothes.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 168 of 1904.

Mavji Arjun and Co. and another.........Plaintiffs
Vs.
Nenbai, widow and others.........Defendants.

Under instructions form Messrs. Jehangir R. Patell and M. M. Kamdar, the Receivers appointed in the above suit by a Consent Chamber Order, dated the 30th day of January, 1904, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, the undermentioned goods, such as silk sarees handkerchieves, shawls, peticoats, Indian frocks, pieces of turbans, dhooty, velvet suits, etc.

Terms of Sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away after the conclusion of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 PIECES TAPESTRY

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. A. Bernard & Co. of Church Gate Street—12 pieces tapestry, of various colours and designs, 715¼ yards.

The pieces will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1910.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Chawls at Kala Chowki Road.

Suit No. 238 of 1903.

Jamnavahoo, widow.........Plaintiff
vs.
Jevavahoo, widow and others.........Defendants.

Under instructions of Mr. R. D Sethna, the receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale at the premises by Public Auction, the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the tocca tenure situate at Kala Chowki Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the three Chawls, messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue as forming part of Collector's Old No. 62, Collector's New No. 1423, old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 2542, and which contains by admeasurement 651 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the north by the public passage, beyond which is the property of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Mills, on or towards the South by Kala Chowki Road, on or towards the East by the property of RamavatarBhaya and on or towards the west by the property of Shivram Doctor and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 997, 998, (1) and 998, (2) and Street Nos. 3, 4 and 4A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at first floor, 2A Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Coloba, the valuable and hansome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining-table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboards and dumwaiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of A. T. Stewart. Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquine office shigram in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY the 3rd proximo at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nabab's bunglow, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawingroom sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, one sweet tone cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, copper utensils, China matting, etc., etc, the property of M. A. Navin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and rich carved household furniture, best plated-ware, glass and crockery ware, piano, pictures, ornaments, etc., etc., the property of R. A. Willis, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 30th inst. at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables:—

8 bales F. P. cotton, slightly damaged by fire, invoice No. 24 R. R. 482 of 26-2-10 Beawar to Colaba.

13 bales F. P. cotton, slightly damaged by fire, invoice No. 40 R. R. 111 of 5-3-10 Jaipur to Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1910.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8½	" 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	" 10 10	" 8
Monthly	" 3 12½	" 2 3

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

New York, March 28.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...	9,000
Do. Last year	...	16,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	1,060
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	4,000

Futures at New York .... May 15·11+17	Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on foreign buying.
Do at New York .... July 14·92+21	

Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·35+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 3-8 +1/4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 3/8+3/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 3/4+1/16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·94+16
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 15·04+17

BOMBAY, MARCH 29.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Very little business is passing and the rates remained firm.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	... 1s. 4 5/32d. to 1 4 3-16
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Forward ...	1s. 4 1/4d. 15 May
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 7/16d
France 3 m/s „ ...	... 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 139 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 129 1-2
„ Shanghai ...	... 173
„ Japan ...	... 149 1-4

Market is quiet but steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market has remained quiet for the whole day at and about 93 3-4 per cent. for the settlement of 31st March with 1-4 per cent. higher for 29th April Settlement.

BULLION.

On account of the Holidays, London market was closed and New York was 3-8 up.

Locally the Gold market was quiet but steady and upcountry and local demand was very little and prices fluctuated somewhat. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices declined by quarter of an anna.

Silver opened at Rs. 70-6-0 but there being few sellers the market remained quiet, but forwards declined at the close to Rs. 70-4-0 at which rate there were some sellers. There is very little demand for ready and about 50 packages changed hands.

We quote:—

GOLD.	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	3
Australian	24	1	3

SILVER.	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	70	6	0
Penny ready	70	5	0
Local per tola	0	10	9
First Settlement	70	4	0
Second „	70	9	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—London market was closed. Locally there is very little demand for ready and more sellers for forwards. Prices declined by two to three annas. Tone dull.

Rapeseed:—Demand moderate and prices unchanged. Tone quiet but steady.

Gingellyseed:—Prices remained unchanged. Demand for ready is good. Tone steady.

Castorseed and Cottonseed:—There is moderate enquiry for ready and prices remained unchanged, but there being more sellers forwards were easier by four annas. Tone quiet.

Groundnuts, Poppyseed and Mowraseed:—Quiet but steady. There was moderate enquiry and prices remained unchanged.

Wheat:—There was business at all and prices were nominal and forwards were easier by half an anna. Tone dull.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	... Rs. 11
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 10 14
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... Rs. 6 14
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 9
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 12
Poppyseed ...	... „ 10 5
Castorseed ...	... „ 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 12
Maize	... „ 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... „ 40 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... „ 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 39 to 53
Khandesh Howri ... / Gulburga do. ... / Kalbur do. ... / Itarsi do. ...	„ 47 to 48
White Gin, Bold 95/5 / Do. do do 85/15 / Do. do. do. 75/25... / Do. Mixed 50/50...	„ 42 to 47
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... / Do. do. 85/15...	„ 41 to 42
Gin, Black Beaver ... / Do. do. Gadag ...	„ 40 to 41
Gin Red Khandwa ... / Do. Meggi ...	„ 41 to 43 8
Do. Yellow Hinganghat / Do. do. Secunderabad / Do. do. Gujarat	„ 49 to 53
Do. Black Kutni / Do. Ahmedabad...	„ 39 to 40
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	... „ 37 to 42
ard Red... ...	... „ 33 to 36
ttonseed ...	... „ 25 to 26

following are the receipts of Wheat and seeds mbay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on 27th March:—

eat	16,039	cwts
seed	36,948	„
peseed	20,881	„
ngellyseed	21,511	„
ppyseed...	477	„
roundnuts	5,654	„
astorseed...	11,236	„
ice	812	„
Myrabollams	17,746	„
Cottonseed...	124,045	„
Mowraseed...	447	„
Gram	8,365	„
Joowar	712	„
Maize	1,484	„

SHARES.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,945 April and advanced to Rs. 3,000 at the close. Rs. 2,995 were quoted for May.

BANKS.	
Bombay	1,472 1/2
India	62 1-2 to 63
Indian Specie	52

MILLS.	
Ahmedabad Advance	380
Currimbhoy	870
Cressent	85
Colaba Land	1,105
David	382 1/2
Fazulbhai	230
Kohinoor	670
Manockji Petit	2,975
New Great Eastern ... —	165
Standard	1,070
Swadeshi	1,080
Central India S. & W. Coy ...	1,605

PRESSES.	
New Mofussil	765

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bombay-Burmah	465
Alcock Ashdown & Co... ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	140
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	160
Bombay Flour Mill	997 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	398
Central India Mining	340
Colaba Land & Mill	1,070
Port Canning	752 1-2

RAILWAYS.	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	580
Tapti-Valley	452 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was closed yesterday and New York was 17 points up.

The Local market was firm and prices advanced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. From private advices received it is reported that American merchants are not buying freely to meet their wants, but the Bulls are out to enter into forward contracts which will force the market up.

The Local market has an upward tendency and both shippers and mills are buying sparingly.

The following are the purchases made to-day:

Bales.			Rs.
500	Broach ginned	...Volkart Bros	... 358-68
100	Umrawati (wet)	..Elphinstone	... 270
200	Sawginned	...Japan Cotton Trading Co	... 338
500	Broach ginned	...M Bensan & Co	... 359-61
100	Wardha	...Glade & Co	... 325
300	Broach ginned	...R D Master	... 358-60
200	Saw ginned	... do	... 340
1000	Bengal	...S J David & Co	... 275
300	Methia	... do	... 288
500	Saw ginned	...Currimbhai	... 338
500	Compta	... do	... 340
200	Methia	...E Spinner & Co	... 280
200	Bengal	...Indo-China Mills	... 265-72

We quote:—

	Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	270
„ Good ...	253
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	290
„ Good ...	275
Sind Punjab Fine ...	287
„ Good ...	272
Khandesh Fine ...	293
„ Good ...	285
Amraoti Fine ...	307
„ „ Good ...	299
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	308
„ Good ...	300
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	312
„ Good ...	304
Yeotmal Fine ...	318
„ Good ...	310
Nagpore Fine ...	323
„ Good ...	315
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	326
„ Good ...	318
Methia Fine ...	296
„ Good ...	288
Broach Gin Fine ...	355
„ Good ...	351
Sawginned Fine ...	340 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned ...	342 „
Westerns „ ...	320 „

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 27th March:—

Khandeish	2,573	Bales.
Central India...	2,947	„
Barsi and Nagur	885	„
Berar	1,156	„
Central Provinces	723	„
Oomras...	8,234	„
Dholera	584	„
Broach...	3,601	„
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,722	„
Bengals (N. W. P.)	544	„
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,055	„
Total ...	15,790	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	5,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Mar.—Apl.	7·95+11
Apl.—May.	7·89+10
May—June	7·86+10
June—July	7·82+11
July—Aug.	7·76+10
Aug.—Sept.	7·50+11
Sept.—Oct.	7·16+14
Oct.—Nov.	6·99+16
Nov.—Dec.	6·91+16

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk	14 6	15 0
Havre	15 0	15 6
Hull	14 0	......
Liverpool	14 6	15 0
Marseilles	14 6	15 0
Genoa	14 6	15 0
London	14 6	......
Hamburg	15 0	15 6
Trieste	16 6	17 6
Venice...	16 6	17 6
Open Ports	14 6	May-June

The Market is quiet, and is little doing.

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21...	Rs. 55 10
	28...	„ 56 8
	35 / 42 / 56 / 63 / 70 / 77 / 84	Rs. 55 10
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21 / 28 / 35 / 42	Rs. 45 10
	49 / 56	„ 46 4
Tin Ingots... ...	...	„ 40 4
Spelter S M / M M / J / G	...	„ 19 0
Georgshutte	...	„ 22 4
Copper Ingots K S	...	„ 43 12
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	...	„ 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 / 10, 12		„ 47 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th & 27th March, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	29	35,486
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	36	39,559

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 24th March 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 19th March 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 19. Rs.	Mar. 24 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office / Public Deposits at Branches	1,74,69,444	1,86,34,128
Other Deposits	9,38,30,203	9,29,74,239
Post Bills	12,312	11,762
Sundries	21,77,245	21,99,435
Rs....	13,37,89,204	13,41,19,564
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,39,44,778	1,38,75,612
Other authorised Securities.	16,65,915	16,10,895
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,62,39,194	2,77,11,231
Loans do. do. ...	3,51,78,772	3,62,39,699
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,06,67,172	2,02,76,098
Dead Stocks	2,94,639	2,94,639
Stamps	6,576	6,498
Bullion	2,24,278	2,72,104
Balance with other Banks.	7,01,875	5,99,131
Sundries........................	1,85,128	1,89,505
Cash	3,46,80,877	3,30,44,152
	13,37,89,204	13,41,19,564

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received by telegram the following result of the Bank's working for the year ending 31st December 1909:—Dividend recommended on A and B Shares 6 per cent, free of Income Tax; to place £17,500 to the Reserve Fund, thus bringing it up to £267,500, and £2,000 to the credit of Officers' Pension Fund; carrying forward £26,000.

RESSERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN.

THIS PEN possesses all the distinctive qaualities of the renowned ordinary Waverly Pen with the added advantage that it saves dipping and saves ink. One can write 250 words with one dip. The reservoir is above the nib so that the flow of ink is regular, neither too much nor too little.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers and by

A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bombay and Allahabad

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Vienna s—50 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 20 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 121 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 966 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

Newbiggin s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 1,866 cwts myrabolams, G Madhavji and Co; 2254 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

City of Glasgow s—200 bales cotton, Divadker and Co; 66 cwts cottonseed, J Cassam: 2,100 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—108 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 43 cwts almonds, E D Sassoon and Co.

Conicliffe —19,200 cwts cottonseed and 6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Blakemoor s—2,300 cwts myrabalams, A Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tredegar Hall s—46 bales wool Nizamudin and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Vienna s—105 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

George M Embricos s—15,000 cwts linseed, 13,997 cwts groundnuts, 71,985 cwts teelseed, 4,009 cwts wheat and 3,009 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Skerryvere s—3,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co; 75 cwts groundnuts J Fachiri.

City of Glasgow s—1,980 cwts teelseed J Fachiri.

FOR LEITH.

King Howell s—60,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR HULL.

Appledore s—9,249 cwts cottonseed 4,002 cwts castorseed, A Khimji; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 2,000 cwts cottonseed and 2,112 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Castello s—1007 cwts linseed and 8,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

Melvilla s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 2,002 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts dilseed, Baur and Krause; 538 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji; 16,071 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji.

Orwell s—4,044 cwts myrabollams and 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Savannah s—17,951 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 1,625 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji.

FOR HAVRE.

Ellerslie s—499 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

King Howell s—2,500 tons, manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed N Rajaram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blakemoor s—888 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 8,008 cwts linseed, E D Sasseon and Co; 3,920 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 718 cwts myrabolams, Kaliandas Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

Chybassa s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,600 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 1,003 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co 1,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Wolkart Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts linseed, 459 cwts teelseed and 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Arabia s—500 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Zurichmoor s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Conicliffe s—2,500 tons manganese ore, S Smid and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kildale s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kybfels s—2,090 cwts wheat flour, R K Miller, 111 bales cotton, P Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sanannah s—459 bales cottonfly and 6 bales cotton rags, C Boggiano and Co, 600 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 65 tons old iron, H Abdoolally; 188 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—975 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1,414 cwts myrabollams, Lehuart Bros; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 330 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

Koerber s—50 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy; 22 cwts animals guts, Ad. Meya; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 3,358 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—400 bales cotton. Walter Pavri and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Moravia s—220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—31 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Orwell s—800 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 551 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons.

Salfordia s—1,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, S J David and Co.

Benneris s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Lindon Hall s—800 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 700 bales cotton, H Gouldass and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 3,300 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—750 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Bickhall s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Lindon Hall s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 900 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Venetia s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 550 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Lindon Hall s—1,200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th March.

305—Detail for the week ending 2nd proximo.

To-day Wednesday 30th instant—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 am.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

306—Parade—Parade will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

307—Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 31st inst, at 9-15 p m. H E the Governor, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, has kindly consented to present the prizes.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Vol Rifles who attend in Uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers—Mess Dress—White.

N-C—Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Caps.

308—Arms—All rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. All ranks are reminded that all arms returned before 12 noon today 30th inst will count towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

309.—Guard of Honour—Members desirous of forming part of the Guard of Honour to H. E. the Governor at the Prize Distribution on the 31st instant should submit their names to the Officers Commanding Cos or their Cr. Sergeants.

310.—Course in Supply or Transport Duties—Volunteers who would be willing to undergo a course in Supply or Transport Duties with a view to employment in War are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant by the 4th April 1910 stating which course they are willing to take up. The Transport course would last for about a fortnight and would be held at Poona.

The Supply course would be held at the Supply Depot (near the Brigade Office) Bombay for about an hour between 9 and 11 a.m. daily, (holidays excepted) and would last about a fortnight.

If held both courses would probably take place during the ensuing hot weather.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,

Adjt., B. V. R.

SPORTS.

R.G.A. Sports, Thursday the 31st instant at 4-15p.m. at Colaba. Open 220 yards race.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SWINHOE—March 24, at her residence, 48, Garia Hat Road, Ballygunge, after a long and painful illness, Eliza Georgiana Swinhoe, widow of the late William Swinhoe, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize Destribution, G. M. College, 5-30 p.m.

Mr. D. N. Patel's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Mail expected Friday 6 a.m.

Maxim: "It is by presence of mind in untried circumstances that the native metal of a man is tested."—J. R. Lowell.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Paper to be read:—"Some forms of Bombay Amulets," by Lieut.-Colonel K. R. Kritikar, I. M. S. Members and friends are invited to attend.

A PARSI CHAIRMAN OF AN ENGLISH DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Mr. N. D. Allbless, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, and former chairman of Hampton District Council, has been elected for the third time a member of the Middlesex County Council. He was proposed by Sir Hector Hay, Bart., and seconded by Mr. G. F. Stutekbury. Mr. Allbless is a member of the well-known Allbless family of Bombay.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.—To-night, at the request of several sportsmen, will be shown for the first time in India the Punchestown Steeplechase meeting of 1910. This Irish course is much stiffer than that at Aintree over which the Grand National is run and, as a consequence, the falls are more frequent as will be seen in the picture. The winner, Col. Kirkwood's Paddy Maher and the Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen are among the subjects of interest.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held this evening at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. S. K. Hodivala, B. A. will expound Gatha Ahunavaiti Chap. V. (Yasna XXXII), verse 1. At 5-45 consideration will be given to a letter from the Secretaries of the Zoroastrian Conference inviting delegates from among the members of the Society and suggestions for resolutions to be brought forward at the Conference.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' GARDEN PARTY—The Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association have resolved to present addresses of congratulation to the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Dameder Thakersey on his being appointed to the Viceregal Legislative Council, and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji to the Bombay Legislative Council. A fund has been raised for the expenses of the garden party at which addresses are to be presented, and a fairly good sum has been subscribed for the purpose. It has been arranged to hold the garden party on Tuesday the 5th April at Mr. Chatturbhooj Sewji's bungalow.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lambu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m., on Thursday the 31st. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyds s. s. "Koerber" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m., on Friday the 1st April. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Guard of Honor	Karl Kaps
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu
Idyll	Waldesflustern	Czibulka
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti
Valse	Beautiful Spring	Lincke
Landler	Grossmuttexchen	Langer
Selection	Edward Greig's Popular Works	Greig
Two Step	Mumblin' Moss	Thurban

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. R. F. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawkes at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Homage March	Xaldigunga	Wagner
Fantasia	In Coonland	Bidgood
a Song	Violets	Wright
b Intermezzo	Olorinda	Ring
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Dances	Hungarian 1 and 2	Brahms
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Valse	Weaner Madlin	Zeitnar
a Serenade	Standchin	Schubert
b Galop	Sans Facon	Hitz

HINDU SOLICITOR HONOURED.

A LARGE number of leading Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan gentlemen assembled in the China Bag, Girgaon Back Road, yesterday, when an address was presented to Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, congratulating him on the honour conferred upon him by the Government. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided and H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda graced the occasion with his presence.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna opening the proceedings said that they had met there to do honour to the distinguished guest of the evening, and it was only in the fitness of things that His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar should be present on an occasion when one who had so long resided in His Highness' territory was honoured that evening. After tracing the brilliant school and college career of Rao Bahadur Soonderdas, the speaker enumerated the services rendered by him (Rao Bahadur Soonderdas) during the postal peons' strike, the trouble between the Police Commissioner and police sepoys, and the last Bombay riots.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar then read the address to the guest of the evening and this was presented by the Gaikwar.

Mr. Soonderdas Narandas, in reply to the address, said he was indeed proud of having won their good will and esteem and the confidence of Government, and all he would say was this, that if one worked conscientiously and reposed trust in God, he might surely achieve such and even brighter results.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Singles Championship.

The final round in the Western Indian Lawn Tennis Singles Championship, played at the Gymkhana last evening between R. D. England and W. E. Reid resulted in a win for the former by 6—2, 1—6, 6—3. Both men were in good form particularly the winner who had a more powerful service and lasted better. The match was much harder fought than would appear from the final scores for although the sets were won by margins each game was closely contested and produced hard tennis.

England led off by winning the first game, but Reid made the score one all. England, however, winning four games in succession established a big lead and won the set 6—2. The second set was distinctly the best of the three. Reid improved and although his opponent still played a paid game won the set with a long margin. England won only the third of seven games and was thus beaten 6—1.

In the last set for the men, and especially Reid, had visibly tired. Reid won the first two games, the next two captured by England made the scores level but Reid again took the lead at the fifth. England then, however won four games in succession and the set 6—3.

Mr. E. Green acted as umpire.

It has been arranged to play the final round in the Western Indian Doubles Championship on Monday next.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

Entries for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament have closed, and it is satisfactory to note that the number of entrants is only one less than last year, 31. Several teams knew to local hockey have entered, notably, Poona Gymkhana, the 14th Hussars, R. I. M. Dockyard, and the East Surrey Regiment. All the best known local combinations are in the are in the running, and the holders of the trophy, the Y. M. C. A will find their position keenly challenged.

The entries are as follows:—Poona Gymkhana: Y M C A Mazagon; Hornet Hockey Club; 1st Gloucester Regt; Wing Gloucester Regt, Deolali, Y M C A; Bombay Gymkhana; Friends Union Hockey Club; Cheshire Regt, 14th Hussars; 1st Northamptonshire Regt; Parsi Pioneers "A" team; Parsi Pioneers "B" Lusitanian Sporting Club; Bombay Educational Society's High School; Bombay Educational Society's High old boys; Marine Wanderers Hockey Club; R I M Dockyard R G A Colaba; Wilson College Gymkhana; East Surrey Regt.; Grant Medical College; Elphinstone College, Pioneer Hockey Club "A" team; Pioneer Hockey Club "B" team; Rising Star Hockey Club: International Hockey Club "A" team; International Hockey Club "B" and the all Blacks Hockey Club.

The drawings will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow evening.

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The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

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appreciates fresh baked home-made Tea Bread, Scones and Cakes that are made with

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The mixing is simple, the raising even, and the result delightful to all. Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new.

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HIGH COURT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A FATHER-IN-LAW.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit filed by Dharamsi Bhawanji against Dayal Mawji to recover Rs. 3,466 with interest and costs.

The plaintiff stated that he and his father Bhawanji, since deceased, carried on business in partnership in Bombay as merchants and commission agents. In September 1907 the plaintiff's firm lent and advanced to the defendant the sum of Rs. 3,000 at six per cent. interest. The defendant, in spite of repeated demands, failed and neglected to pay the same or any part thereof. He, therefore, claimed the amount with interest and costs.

On the case being called on, Mr. Rustam Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Raghuviyya Bhimji and Nagindass on behalf of the defendant presented a written statement in which the defendant denied that the plaintiff was a partner with his father Bhawanji. He also denied having received Rs. 3,000 in September 1907. He said that in September 1907 he was in pecuniary difficulties and execution was taken out against him. He requested his father-in-law Mr. Narandas Kanji to give him a loan. Narandas promised to procure a loan from Bhawanji's firm. Thereafter Narandas brought the plaintiff to the defendant and said that on the defendant signing the acknowledgement and handing over a letter to Narandas Kanji addressed to the tenants of the defendant's properties requiring them to pay the rents due to Narandas Kanji, the amount would be paid to the defendant. The defendant told the plaintiff and Narandas Kanji that he would not be able to repay the amount at once, but would pay the same out of the monies he expected to receive from a suit on the files of the Court. The plaintiff and Narandas agreed to the condition and on the strength of the above representation the defendant signed the acknowledgment and handed over the letter to Narandas Kanji addressed to his tenants. The defendants also contended that the amount was never paid to his attorneys, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Remer as previously agreed and that Narandas Kanji paid a certain amount out of his own monies to Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdar and Chotubhai on his behalf. He therefore submitted that Narandas Kanji was a necessary party to this suit. He also counterclaimed the amount of costs incurred by him on account of the default of the plaintiff in not paying the monies to his solicitors. He also said that the suit was filed at the instigation of Narandas and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The suit was transferred to the long causes list and the defendant agreed to deposit Rs. 3,400 in Port Trust Bonds with his solicitors within a week. The solicitors undertook not to part with the security until further orders of the Court. On the defendant failing to deposit the security within a week, suit was ordered to be brought again as a short cause.

ZOROASTRIAN MUTUAL DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

Order of Attachment Confirmed.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the rule obtained by Framroze R. Joshi and others, being the members of the Working Committee and the Secretary of the Bombay Zoroastrian Mutual Death Benefit Fund, against a decree passed by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in a suit filed by Dhanjishaw Framji Engineer against them to recover the sum of Rs. 1,300 said to be due by the fund to the estate of Jivanji Fakirji Tadiwalla who died in Bombay in February 1907.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji and Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellants, while Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor was for the respondent.

It appeared that the deceased was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 1,214 on three writings passed by him to the plaintiff. In July 1907 the plaintiff filed a suit to recover the above amount against the daughters of Jivanji as administratrix of Jivanji's estate. The suit came on for hearing in August 1907 and a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff. Interim prohibitory orders on the sum of Rs. 1,300 in the hands of the Secretary of the Fund had been obtained from time to time and the prohibitory order was ordered to be sold in December 1907. The plaintiff obtained liberty to bid and became the purchaser for Rs. 465. The present suit was therefore due by the plaintiff purchaser at the auction sale of the debt held under the decree passed in favour of the plaintiff.

The learned Chief Judge, who decided the suit in the lower Court, held that the money was liable to be attached in execution of a decree against the estate of the deceased Jivanji and he decreed the claim.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships discharged the rule.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mahomed Yusuf and ten others were charged, the first and the second accused with keeping a common gaming-house and gaming, and the rest of the accused with gaming in a common gaming-house. Superintendent Sloan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The seventh accused pleaded guilty. The rest of the accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, stated that on the 25th March at about 11 p.m. he, accompanied by other officers, went to the place and arrested the accused, who had been seated in a circle playing with cards and had money lying before them. A 'panchnama' was made. The money amounted to Rs. 9-4-6. A cash-box was also found in front of the accused No. 2. There was no sign of any dinner having been served there, and none of the accused was under the influence of liquor. He (Mr. Vincent) had information about that house for the last two months. He had made inquiries about the place and satisfied himself that gambling was being carried on there.

Some more evidence was recorded.

All the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default, to undergo seven days' imprisonment and the rest of the accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 6 each.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Smith charged one Khatekhan Mudiakhan, tram-car driver, No. 38, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Vicaji F. Visaji, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that on the morning of the 15th January, the accused was driving his car from Grant Road in the direction of Pydhownie, and as it came near Gol Pitha, a Mahomedan attempted to cross the line. The Mahomedan was knocked down and injured about the body. The accused stated he did not know from where the man came. The accused was discharged.

POLLARD LILLIPUTIAN CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 29.

The further hearing of the Pollard Lilliputian kidnapping case was taken up at noon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day when the prosecution was closed and the two accused, Messers Miller and Rouse, made their statements. The former said that Mr. Pollard told them that the tour had been a failure and he only wished to get red of the children and get somebody to pay their passages to Australia. The case is proceeding.

In the kidnapping case the hearing was adjourned to Friday when the Magistrate will pass orders.

PSORIASIS FROM HEAD TO FEET

Five Doctors Treated this Bad Case —Irritation was Terrible—Suffered for Years and Got No Relief—Friend also Had a Rash on Face.

TWO COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had seen five doctors in regard to my trouble and not one of them gave me any ease. My disease was psoriasis and it was a particularly bad case, which affected me from my head to my feet and the irritation was terrible. I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies which I did. In the first place before retiring I used to take a fairly hot bath with Cuticura Soap and after that I used to rub the Cuticura Ointment into the skin. The Cuticura Soap of course was used every time I washed and at every bath. My case being a very bad one it naturally took longer to make a good impression. But after persevering day after day for about three weeks or a month, I seemed to make fair progress. I first started to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment about July, 1906, and my cure as near as I can remember was complete about October of the same year. During that period I had no medical adviser. I had suffered with it for some years, but it seems to have completely vanished. If I were troubled with it again, the first thing I should do, and advise any of my friends to do, would be to use the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment on the first signs of any skin troubles and not let it gain such a hold as it did on me the last time. A little time back, a friend of mine suffered from a rash on the face and I recommended the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which put him right in a very short time without medical aid. Alfred Levy, 1. Winkfield Rd., Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N., Eng., Mar. 23, '08."

A single treatment consisting of a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gentle application of Cuticura Ointment and mild dose of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

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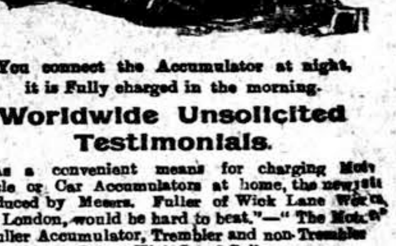
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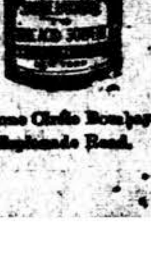
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H I M S Dalhousie.....E Stephen ....R I M
H I M S Redbreast.....Shuteer .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—March 29.

Arabia.....4167 Leigh ..... P & O S N Co
Appledore.....2478 Jones .....W & A Graham & Co
Britannia .....1969 Hains .....Go & H S & Co
Blake.....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba .....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
Bellucia.....2786 Keddie.....
Birkhall.....2750 Mackenzie.....T Morrison & Co
Budrie .....1613 Collinson.....A N Jeewanji
Ben Nevis .....2525 Laing .....T Morrison & Co
Coniscliffe.....2485 Pottinger.....W & A Graham & Co
Crosby Hall ...2595 Fraser.....K Nixon & Co
Glan Macnab.....2919 Ridgeway ...James Finlay & Co
Cahoto.....2945 Siaffino .....R S N & Co
Dumra.....759 Manley .....M M & Co
Ellerslie .....2487 Whitefield ...T Morrison & Co
George M Embricos...2244 Gulandros..... Ralli Bros
Hydra.....821 Kerseborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Harpasia.....2940 Daniels...W & A Graham & Co
Haidari.....1563 Gray .....B & P S N Co
Hasrath .....2536 Mackenzie .....
Japanie.....2296 Shudforth.....
Kanzler.....1864 Ulrich.....A Strandis & Co
Kybfels .....3158 Stryeher.....W & A Graham & Co
King Howell...2821 Davies .....T Morrison & Co
Lanchara .....2157 Peck .....M M & Co
Lindon Hall...2540 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Lawada.....3124 Lane.....M M & Co
Margarita.....911 Williams..... .....S N & Co
Markgrof.....3325 Tiune .....A Strandes & Co
Moravia.....2268 Coulloh .....A L S N Co
Mattra .....2985 Seddon.....M M & Co
Madura.....1275 Bamber .....M M & Co
Nasri .....911 Miere.....B & P S N & Co
Nawab .....2041 Corkbill .....T Morrison & Co
Orwell .....2445 Hoom .....W & A Graham & Co
Rochridge.....2144 Vasey.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Ameer...1121 Picot...P-F...N F ...B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan...3566 Bonn.....B & H S N & Co
Strathgarry ....2840 Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Siberian.....2023 Lorme.....W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhad... 158Parks.....Killick Nixon & Co
Silverdale.....3440 Rutter.....W & A Graham & Co
Vantia .....2333 Pardon.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 29,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B City of Glasgow	4179	Rae	Karachi	1-4	Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Chybassa	3992	Wadge	Antwerp	30-3	M M & Co
F Crostafels	8083	Thilen	Hamburg	25-3	W & A Graham & Co
M Meridian	3248	Stevenson	Antwerp	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Blakemoor	2403	Knott	Liverpool	26'3	T Morrison & Co
P Newbiggin	2443	Upson	Liverpool	30-3	W&A Graham & Co
Q Zurichmoor	2422	Stodehouse	Antwerp	30-3	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kildale ...2436 Milner ...Hamburg...5-4...Ralli Bros
3 Bertholes .....2432 Morgen.....Genoa.....30-3... W & A Graham & Co
6 City of Vienna...2996 Greenham ..Liverpool...6-4 Killick Nixon & Co
7 Sovannah.....3071 James.....Genoa...3-4...J Mackenzie & Co
8 Koerber...3157 Forester...Trieste...1-4...A L S N Co
10&11 Delta.4779 Snow.Shanghai 30-3 P & O S N & Co
15 Salfordia...2364 Stewart....Kobe...29-3...Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Clan MacNab s...	Ridgeway ...	Berkenhead, Mar. 3
	Caboto s.....	Siaffino	Venice, Feb. 22
	Harcrest s	Mackenzie ...	Bunbury, Feb.16
	Lawada s	Lane.....	Calcutta, Feb.15
	Madura s	Bamber	Bushire, Mar. 17
	George M Embricos	Galandros	Pireans, Mar. 11
	Japanie s.....	Shudforth	Calcutta, Mar.18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Lord Kelvin s ...	Newby	Calcutta
	Singa s	Nelson	Rangoon
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Skerryvore s	Willcock	Marseilles

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer Castello for Hall
" Kybfels for Hamburg
" George M Embricos for Marseilles
" Budrie for Macalla and Shora
" Lindon Hall for China

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rabattino S N Company's steamer Cairo from Hongkong left Penang on the 25th instant, and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 7th April. Also this Company's steamer Ischia left Penang on the 28th instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 26th instant at 1 p.m.

The P and O Company's steamer Arcadia (extra), arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on Monday the 28th March.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 13th April 1910, at 9-30 p m and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess dress or Khaki.

Officers—Mess dress white.

Invitations—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invitations must be submitted to the Adjutant.

Head Quarter Office giving name of guest and enclosing Rs 2 for each ticket.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup competitions will take place on the 3rd proximo at Colaba at 200 and 600 yards.

Shooting to commence at 7-30 p.m.

Captains of teams to draw for places at 7-30 a.m. sharp.

Competitors who fired in the match 200 and 600 yards at Santa Cruz on the 20th instant, will be allowed to refire at 200 and 600 yards in conjuction with the above competitions.

Course in Supply or Transport Duties:—Volunteers who would be willing to undergo a course in supply or Transport Duties with a view to employment in War are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant by the 4th April 1910 stating which course they are willing to take up the transport course would last for about a fortnight and would be held at Poona.

The Supply Course would be held at the Supply Department (near the Brigade office) Bombay for about an hour between 9 and 11 a.m. daily (holidays excepted) and would last about a fortnight.

If held both courses would probably take place during the ensuing hot weather.

Extract from the Royal Garrison Artillery annual athletic sports programme to be held at Colaba on the 30th and 31st instant. March 31st instant time 4-15 p.m. event No. 4, 220 yards open to all British Soldiers and Sailors and to the Bombay European Police and Volunteers.

H. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 30th March, 1910.

THE NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

THE first trial under the new Act which provides for the constitution of a Special Tribunal of three Judges of the High Court, and dispenses with a jury, in dealing with cases of anarchical outrage, has just been brought to a satisfactory close. Three are to be hanged; three to be transported for life, while one is to be rigorously imprisoned for two years. And whatever the public or the prisoners and their friends may think of the result there is no appeal against it, this being clearly laid down in the Act. For sixteen consecutive days the Special Tribunal, consisting of Sir Basil Scott (Chief Justice), Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, was steadily engaged hearing the case, and even Counsel for the defence was impelled to admit that the hearing had been fair and patient. Even had there been a jury and the proceedings as open to the public as a sitting of the Sessions Court, no greater latitude could have been permitted either to Counsel or accused. During the hearing, on one or two occasions, a complaint was made—once of incorrect reporting by a vernacular journal and again of the publication by the English journals of a document which was put in but not read, but neither incident led the Court to restrict the privileges of the Press, through whose representatives the public have been able to follow the proceedings as closely as they would in any other criminal trial. More publicity was permitted than we anticipated under the new Act, and both accused and their Counsel were afforded every opportunity of stating their defence. In striking contrast to the openness of the proceedings before the Special Tribunal in Bombay, we may mention the trial of the Korean assassins of Prince Ito, which has just been completed in Yokohama. There, the two accused requested the Court for permission to deliver their views "to prevent any misunderstanding throughout the world as to their reason for killing Prince Ito." The request was granted, but after the utterance of a few sentences by the first accused, the Bench stopped him and ordered the Court to be cleared on the ground that his statement was likely to be detrimental to the public welfare. We fully anticipated some such incident in the hearing of the Nasik case, but neither defending Counsel nor accused could complain of any attempt on the part of the Bench or the prosecuting Counsel to stifle evidence, to hamper the defence or to deny to the public such accounts of the proceedings as they might desire. We almost regret that the case was not heard absolutely in camera and that either sentence, or destination of those transported may be allowed to appear. Their mysterious removal from the scene of their activities would have a more wholesome effect on those still hesitating on the brink of secret societies and anarchist plots.

He would indeed be an audacious person who would challenge the wisdom and justice of the finding of the Tribunal. Never was a clearer case more clearly laid before a Bench. Of malice aforethought and of deliberate intent the death of Mr. Jackson was encompassed by a Secret Society of misguided criminals, who, if they had not been actuated by what they considered to be political motives, might as easily have been induced to commit murder for material gain. They were not patriots, nor were they impelled to crime with a view to benefiting their country. There is reason to believe that the whole of these men were addicted to vice of the most pernicious kind and that their readiness to commit murder was but a stage of their depravity. The idea of their desire for martyrdom must be scouted without a moment's hesitation. They were imbued with no love for their motherland. They would have assassinated one of their own kith and kin with as little compunction as they slew Mr. Jackson, whom their right-thinking compatriots recognised as one of India's best friends. Nasik has, as is well-known, long been a hot-bed of sedition and thus was an ideal atmosphere in which to turn the already morally depraved into anarchists. The accused were material which sedition-mongers could readily use for their own purposes. So they were induced to join a secret society which had for its end the waging of war against recognised authority. The whole story was plainly told by the Advocate-General in his opening statement—which, though deemed by the Tribunal to be really unnecessary, was permitted, giving as it did ample opportunity to the accused and their Counsel of learning precisely what it was the prosecution sought to prove against them and precisely what charges they might prepare to defend. Nothing could have been more magnanimous or have demonstrated the absence of vindictiveness on the part of the prosecution.

We have no fault to find with the constitution of the Court and approve of the trial by a Special Tribunal. An outcry was raised, and may again be raised, against dispensing with a jury, but trial by jury in India is still in its infancy and has been found so highly unsatisfactory upon occasion that serious suggestions have been made as to its entire abolition. In countless cases has a Judge to refuse to accept a jury's finding and in such a case as that just concluded, it was utterly impossible to hope that one, which would commend itself to both accused and the prosecution, could be empanelled. At the best it would have returned a verdict which was not unanimous and the proceedings already long, would have been almost interminably extended. There is little hope of justice from a jury in this country and it is a matter for public congratulation that in such cases as this less fallible methods of trial can be resorted to. In the present instance the accused have received no more than their deserts. Anante was the actual murderer, but Krishna and Vinayak were present at the theatre, fully prepared and willing to have killed Mr. Jackson, had Anante failed. Theirs was a guilty intention and one of the three, it mattered not to them which, would have carried out the plot. The three who have been sentenced to transportation for life, Shankar, Waman and Ganesh, were undoubtedly abettors and though they were not present at the time, they would have obeyed the call of their secret society, had they, instead of the other, been chosen to fire the fatal shot. Dattatraya may consider himself exceedingly fortunate that the Tribunal took the view it did of his case and convicted him under section 118. "Whoever intending to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate, the commission of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false, respecting such design, shall, if that offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years." The sentence of two years, therefore, is one of remarkable leniency. Incidentally we may observe that we do doubt for a moment believe the stories of police torture or the exercise of undue influence in order to induce the accused to make confessions or statements. They would have stated more, with equal freedom, had they been encouraged and have sought to enlist the sympathy and admiration of their countrymen had they been given the opportunity. But to their case, as to that Mr. Roosevelt referred in Cairo this week, the ex-President's remarks are applicable: "The type of man being turned out in the assassin is a type alien to good citizenship. He stands on a pinnacle of infamy. Those apologising for him or condoning him occupy the same bad eminence." Crime in the long run will damage the cause its author professes to promote; and this is the lesson we trust the Nasik case will teach to the anarchists and the preachers of sedition in India.

CHEAPER LIGHTING FOR THE BUNGALOW. ANOTHER domestic invention, which promises to be of the greatest value, especially to residents in isolated districts, is announced in the home papers. If everything which is claimed for it—it is a new system of lighting—is true it should have a big field before it in India, and residents up-country in particular will find in it a great increase of convenience and a great saving of expense. The inventor, Mr. H. Currall Pace, has turned petrol to the purposes of an illuminant and household fuel, and he claims that his process is as much as 45 per cent. cheaper than coal-gas. The process, simply described, is the ignition of the gas by electric spark at a distance. In the matter of illuminating this does away with the by-pass and matches, the light being switched on as in the case of electricity, and unlike electricity, is capable of being regulated in power. With this invention it is possible for the householder, however remote and however large or small his house, to instal a complete system of lighting, cooking and heating. It has the obvious advantage over coal-gas, its inventor claims, in that it can give off no fumes and its light is less of a glare than electric light. For lighting the ordinary gas mantle is the medium and for cooking the ordinary gas stove. The process has of course been patented—and the company who are putting it on the market state that on the basis of the maintenance of a 100-candle-power light for ten hours the cost compares with other illuminants as follows: Electric light, at 3½d. per unit, 1s. 3d.; Acetylene, at 15s. per cwt., 11d.; paraffin, at 8d. a gallon 7d.; coal gas, at 3s. per 1,000 cubic ft., 2½d.; the new petrol process at 1s. 2d. a gallon, 1½d. There is apparently no difficulty in installing the system in any bungalow, however far from a city. The supply of petrol is contained in a strong pressure tank, which may be either inside or outside the house, preferably outside. The generator is started in two minutes by a tiny tray filled with methylated spirits; immediately this is fixed a continuous flow of petrol gas results. The generator is similar in form to an ordinary gas ring, and the gas is conveyed through ordinary gas pipes. We shall be interested to see what this very promising invention can do for India, where it will, indeed, be a luxury to find something getting cheaper.

INDIAN SUGAR. An interesting discussion is published in *Tropical Life* on the question whether central sugar factories can ever be made to pay in Northern India. The writer seems to take an optimistic view of the situation, but for our selves in face of the very serious difficulties, which cannot be evaded, we gravely doubt whether such factories can be successfully run, at any rate for a good many years, save perhaps in a few exceptional cases. Besides the fact that the sugar crop in India is a difficult one to raise on account of the variable rainfall, the system of land tenure which obtains practically throughout the country is not adapted to the purposes of a central factory. The soil is split up into a multiplicity of small holdings, which produce a variety of crops according to the fancy of the cultivator. It is practically an impossibility therefore, to secure a concentration of sugar plantations around a factory and so long as the cane is only grown in small and isolated patches through a radius of many miles, the cost of handling and carriage added to the loss of sugar in transit, handicaps the factory so much that a genuine success is out of the question. Sugarcane is such a heavy and bulky material that any question of lengthy transit becomes a serious one even with cheap labour. Japan appears to have overcome a similar difficulty, and has succeeded in inducing cultivators to confine particular areas to particular crops. Such a task, however, would be far easier in Japan than in India, and even if it could be successfully attempted here, it would probably be such a lengthy process that no new factories could be successfully established for some years to come. Once it did succeed though, there is no doubt that sugar could be produced in India at a much lower cost than that of the imported article.

WE regret to announce the death of Miss Ferrers Nicholson, daughter of Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor who is now at home on leave. Miss Nicholson after a short illness died at her father's residence in Bombay early yesterday morning. The interment took place at Sewri last evening.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah Bahadur of Darbhanga reaches Calcutta on the 30th instant.

A MUKTEAR accused in a Patuakhali cheating case, while returning home from the Barisal court, fell a victim to cholera.

THE Howrah police have arrested six men and two women for being members of an unlawful assembly, and for assaulting and confining a constable who remonstrated against an indiscriminate use of "holi" water.

THE Bengali youth, who was arrested at Naihati, for shadowing a C. I. D. Inspector, has been called upon to show why he should not be bound down to keep the peace and furnish sureties. He is now in custody.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place quietly on March 15th between Howard, second son of the late Colonel G. H. Oakes, 32nd Madras Infantry, and Mary Theodora, widow of Mr. Hamilton Atherley.

THE King has approved the grant of a decoration and medal to officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a reward for good long service.

THE military point-to-point steeplechases held near Calne recently produced a number of serious mishaps, and four horses had to be shot. Mr. W. S. Filcher, of the Grenadier Guards, had the misfortune to break his leg.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga has issued a circular letter, amongst others to the Punjab Hindu Sabha suggesting the establishment of a Hindu Political League in every province to work on the lines of the Muslim League.

THE *Pioneer* says that the rumour that General Sir Edmund Barrow was likely to be invalided home appears to be baseless, as a letter received from Ootacamund mentions the General being very well and full of his usual energy.

AT the Punjab Hindu Sabha Anniversary held on Monday it was decided that the following clause be added to Rule 1 of the Sabha "the fundamental principle in all its actions and conduct shall be a spirit of staunch loyalty and deep attachment to the British Raj."

COLONEL Brodigan, a Crimean veteran, has died suddenly at Drogheda.

PRINCE Edward of Wales has been made whip of the Britannia Beagles at Dartmouth.

ETON College boys have subscribed £3 3 7s. 2 3-4d. towards the cost of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition.

DURING 1909 the output of coal from the mines of Great Britain amounted to 263,758,562 tons, an increase of 2,245,348 compared with the previous year.

FROM Ottawa it is reported that a Parliamentary Committee has reported favourably to the House a Bill to abolish book-making on all racecourses in Canada.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in April, between Captain Arthur E. Stewart, 124th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry, only son of the late Mr. John Stewart, of Glengarden, Greenock, and Annetta, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Greig, Dundee.

A MARRIAGE is arranged, and will take place in the autumn, between Captain Ernest William Worrall, Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, second son of William Houlton Worrall, of Bishop's Lydsard, Somerset, and Una, only daughter of the late Major George Mesey-Shewan, Indian Medical Service, and of Mrs. Tomlin Mesey-Shewan.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 11.

SPORTSMEN have not yet fully recognised what the revival of the Olympic Games means, and the great benefits this has brought. Perhaps the idea of the Olympiad is not yet properly understood, but when the competing athletes recognise that the sole idea is not the beating of each other, we shall be getting on towards the goal, which is the creating of a mutual good understanding among the nations concerned.

THE BELGIAN KING'S EXAMPLE.

The late King of the Belgians was a keen supporter of athletics, and it looks as though his successor intends to follow this example. He has just signed a decree for the establishment of inter-'Varsity sports on the lines of the Oxford and Cambridge sports in England. Competition will not be restricted to athletics proper alone, and it is understood that kindred sports, such as rowing, swimming, and football, will all receive proper attention. This is entirely satisfactory, and if Belgian athletes do as well as their countrymen have at Henley Regatta, we may see some of our championships going to Belgium before many years.

THE OLYMPIC SPRING WINNER.

In conversation with R. E. Walker a few days ago, the writer learnt something of interest regarding the hero of the 100 metres race at the last Olympic Games. The little Natal sprinter finds the English climate very different to the warmth and sun of South Africa, yet in spite of recent indisposition, he says it agrees with him fairly well. Walker is anxious to put on a few pounds in weight, and as he only recently reached his majority, he is sure to fill out a bit. He considers his weak spot in sprinting is a disposition to case up a trifle in the middle of his races and he proposes devoting special attention to trying to overcome this during the approaching season. Many sprinters, besides Walker, start well and finish strongly, whilst slackening during the race. This, of course, is a failing and often due to a want of fitness. Once "on edge" however, a sprinter ought to travel faster with each stride he takes, and B. J. Wefers (the greatest) sprinter America has ever produced) was a noted example of a runner, who did this. The mind plays a great part in sprinting and athletes should concentrate their thoughts on the effort to increase speed with every yard covered. To return to Walker, he has a strong inclination to visit America as he considers (and very rightly) that he could run faster on the American tracks and in the lighter atmosphere than he can in England.

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Last Saturday was an important day in the annals of paperchasing. A. E. Wood, of the Essex Beagles, was an easy winner over F. S. Neaves, of the Surrey A. C. in the Southern Championship at Epsom, while the Highgate Harriers won the Club Championship by finishing the scoring six inside the first sixteen, a great performance in a field of 255. Wood is a fine runner, and good judges consider he has not yet reached his best, so that he may possibly approach record later in his career.

Scotstown, near Glasgow, was the scene of the Scottish National Championship, and this served to show that A.M. Phee, of the Clydesdale Harriers, is a fine stayer, for he easily retained the honours he gained last year. The Club Championship was very close, the Clydesdale and West of Scotland Harriers teams each scoring the same number of points, and so sharing the honours.

More close competition was seen in the Irish National Championship near Dublin, where the Clonliffe Harriers gained a narrow victory over the City and Suburban Harriers by 67 points to 70. The individual Championship went to C. Harris, the holder, who showed form which makes it look as though he will trouble the best in the International race.

A BOXER'S DEATH.

It is always unfortunate when a boxer dies as the result of taking part in a boxing match, therefore the fatal termination of the contest between Curley Watson of England, and Frank Inglas, a coloured man, at Wonderland, London, a few days ago, is much to be deplored. Watson looked to be winning easily until near the end of the tenth and last round, when he fell to the floor. Everything possible was done to restore him to consciousness, but he never came round, and died an hour later. The cause of death was heart failure, and the accident once more illustrated the danger of taking part in violent exercises unless in the proper condition to do so.

Turning to a more pleasant side of boxing, the Anglo-French bouts at the National Sporting Club last Monday served to show that our near neighbours still have much to learn. So far as pluck and enthusiasm go, they are all there, but they lack knowledge of the finer points of the pastime. In four of the bouts decided, they were virtually outclassed, but the Jonnie Curran vs. Paul Til encounter was of quite another character, the visitor holding his own throughout the contest, and proving himself a game and experienced boxer.

RIVAL 'VARSITY BOXERS.

Hard hitting was the order in the annual inter-'Varsity boxing contests at Oxford this week. Oxford scored in the Bantam and Heavy Weights, E. G. S. Gordon, and the Hon. G. W. Grenfell being the respective winners. The latter is a son of Lord Desborough, one of the finest all-round sportsmen this country has yet produced. The other events, Feather-Lights and Middle-Weights, went to Cambridge through the agency of G. A. Taylor, W. G. Gabain, and D. Portway, the last-named beating an over-seas boxer in C. A. Adams, of Manitoba.

FOOTBALL.

Matters of a legislative nature have claimed considerable attention of late. It commences to look as though the vexed question of a limit on the wages of professionals will soon be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Another matter for satisfaction is that the Football Association has decreed that Army officers on the active list may represent their units in matches against the Universities, Schools, Old Boys teams, the R. M. C. and the R. M. A. This is a step towards a settlement of the trouble between the Football Association and the Amateur Football Association. The Olympic officials recently tried to bring about peace between the rival bodies, but the F. A. replied to the effect that as the governing association of the game in England, no other body could be recognised unless it came into the Association.

CUP TIES.

Many good judges will be greatly surprised unless Everton and Newcastle United fight out the final of the English Cup. The clubs named easily accounted for Coventry and Blackburn in the fourth round, and will next have to meet Barnsley and Swindon. Everton has the easiest task, and Newcastle may come a cropper against Swindon. The last-named surprised the critics by beating Manchester City, a club which had already disposed of Aston Villa. Certainly the winners were a home on Saturday, yet the performance of the Wiltshire team makes it clear that Newcastle will have a stiff task.

Although Aston Villa and Manchester City are out of the Cup competition, they are going strong for the championship honours of the first and second divisions of the League. Aston Villa forged further ahead on Saturday by winning at Bradford, while dangerous rivals in Liverpool failed at Sheffield, when opposed to the Wednesday club.

Scotland has beaten Wales 26 times in the 35 matches played under "Soccer" rules, but the Welshmen were unlucky to go down in the latest match of the series at Kilmarnock. Up to half time the visitors had a bit the best of the play, and they quite held their own afterwards, yet a long range shot by Divine led to the only goal of the game and gave Scotland the victory.

RUGBY.

The Army and Navy match, and final of the Hospital Cup have been the chief Rugby fixtures of the week. The Prince of Wales attended both games, and the former at Queen's Club attracted a big crowd. The soldiers tried hard to score their initial win and a very good fight of it, though finally beaten by 19 points to 10.

Guy's and London were the finalists in the Hospital Cup, in which the expectations that Guy's would win were verified. As usually happens when medicals are in opposition, it was no kid glove affair, the game being fast and vigorous throughout, the score being 8 points to 5 in favour of Guy's at the end.

TURF MATTERS.

We are again on the eve of another flat racing season, and from all appearances, the first big race is going to be a very open one. At this stage it also looks as though the Derby will be a very open event, as while Lemberg remains favourite, three other animals are considered to have big chances by many good judges.

Turning to another subject, the question of Ted Sloane and his licence has again cropped up. The French authorities say they are willing to grant him a licence if the English authorities will do so, which is shifting the responsibility. In any case, most people consider ten years' rest is sufficient to atone for anything, and the granting of a licence would give satisfaction.

IN GENERAL.

The International Hockey match between England and Wales proved very one-sided, the former winning by 9 goals to 0.

It is satisfactory to know England and the United States have challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.

Sergeant Phillips claims to have created a record by swinging a pair of 3 lb. Indian Clubs for 68 hours without a pause at Burnley.

M. Inman (rec 4,500) beat Stevenson (scratch) by 804 points in the last heat of the Soho Square billiard tournament, which enabled him to take first prize with four straight wins.

While home cricksters are rather sorry England lost the rubber by virtue of South Africa's win in the fourth Test, it is recognised this will increase the interest in the Triangular Tests of 1912.

Following the win of J. Stewart of America over S. Russell of Australia at Paris, he issued a challenge to any English heavy weight.

MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNOR.

Entertainment by the President.

AN afternoon party was given by Mr. Jafer Rahimtulla, the retiring President of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday in the Municipal Council Chamber, to meet His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay.

The Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and in addition to the present members of the Corporation, the new elected Corporators, and ex-Corporators and a large number of principal citizens were invited. Among those present were:

The Hon'ble Sir John P. Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, the Hon'ble Mr. George Carmichael, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Mr. C. C. Watson, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. P. H. Dastur, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Dr. Turner, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. W. E. Waite, Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Mr. Stanley Reed, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. Barjorji N. Apakhtyar, Mr. R. K. Wacha Ghandi, Mr. D. Chamier, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Mr. Hormazdiar C. Coyajee, Mr. K. M. Kemp, Mr. H. S. Chatfield, Sir D. J. Tata, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdool Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Balkrishna Vasudev Pandurang, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Lieut-Col. A. M. T. Collie, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Dr. DeMonte, Dr. D. B. Dandekar, Sir D. M. Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahad, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Jamshedji B. Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. Pherozo C. Setna, Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabulkar, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Rustamji B. Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Maamo handas Ramji, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. M. Kolaskar, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and others.

His Excellency arrived at 5 o'clock and was received by the President, Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. James MacDo His Excellency was conducted into the Hall the President introduced the gentlemen pres the Governor.

After the introductions had been made the g were conducted to the refreshment boul Afterward the President thanked the Governor his attending the function that afternoon.

The President in thanking His Excellency said that they would all join with him heartily and d cordially in tendering their best thanks to the Governo for accepting the invitation and coming among them that afternoon. When the Governor landed on these shores and the people heard his first words high expectations were raised in the minds of the people of this Presidency that in Sir George Clarke, they had secured a Governor who was a genuine well wisher and who possessed widespread sympathies with the people of this country in their legitimate aspirations. Subsequent events had shown that those expectations had been more than amply realised. His Excellency had always evinced a keen desire that the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Corporation should work in public interest hand in hand harmoniously and without any friction. He would quote only one instance. When the Government consulted the Corporation about the Reform scheme they addressed their letter by oversight to the Municipal Commissioner instead of the President. He need not say how sensitive the Corporation was about the maintenance of its dignity and consequently that letter caused some irritation. But no sooner was this matter brought to the notice of His Excellency than a letter was promptly despatched correcting the mistake and expressing regret for its occurrence.

His Excellency replying thanked the President and the Corporation warmly for the kind welcome. It was very kind of them, His Excellency said, to have stated that he had fully won the confidence of the people of this Presidency and he entertained a sincere hope that that confidence and trust reposed in him would be continued. His Excellency cordially agreed with the President with regard to the remark he made about the friendly feelings between the Government and the Municipal Corporations. They all knew how sensitive the Corporation was, but His Excellency thought that unnecessary motive and meaning were attached to accidental words used in Government letter which were never meant to carry such meaning.

The President then introduced the Governor and presented him with a floral bouquet, and His Excellency left.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT CAIRO.

"EGYPT'S GREATEST CALAMITY."

Sound Advice to Ambitious Agitators.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Cairo telegrams state that Mr. Roosevelt delivered an address to the University to-day in the presence of an assemblage of Egyptian and European notables. He emphasised that true education was not a matter of curriculum, but of wisdom and sincerity of character, which was more important than mental subtlety. This was true of nations as well as individuals.

Self-government, he continued, was a matter not of decades but of generations. It was no more possible for anyone to give self-government by a paper constitution than to give individual self-help. It was essential in the educational process to cultivate the spirit condemning every form of evil hatred, especially hatred based on religion or race.

The murder of Boutros Pasha, he declared, was the greatest calamity to Egypt. "The type of man being turned out in the assassin is a type alien to good citizenship. He stands on a pinnacle of infamy. Those apologising for him or condoning him occupy the same bad eminence. Whether the crime be political or industrial, and whatever the creed of the perpetrator, in the long run it will be equally damaging to the cause the author professes to promote."

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

Treaty Proposed.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Constantinople telegrams state that King Ferdinand and the Queen have left. The Sultan, his heir, the Ministers, the French and Russian Ambassadors and the Servian Ministers bade the royal visitors farewell at the station.

At the conferences which took place, the Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers discussed the questions of a commercial treaty, frontier delimitation and the linking-up of the railways. It is understood that pourparlers are proceeding with a view to a visit of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

THE LOSS OF THE "LOODIANA."

The "Islanda's" Report.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Lloyd's agent at Seychelles telegraphs that the "Islanda" reports that she has seen no [sig]n of the "Loodiana" on Cosmoledo Island.

THE NAVAL SHIP EXPLOSION.

Eight Killed and Several Injured.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The "Charleston" was engaged in target practice at Olongapo, when the breechblock of a three-inch gun blew off across the deck, mowing down the men. Eight were killed and several injured.

PHOTOGRAPHING A FORTIFICATION.

Two Japanese Arrested.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Manila telegram states that a soldier of [A]merican Engineer Corps who was caught [photo]graphing fortifications of Corregidor has [reveal]ed a plot to supply two Japanese with [...] Both the Japanese were arrested at the [...]s with the soldier and will probably [...]d. Japanese residents declare that [...]es, only that they were serving a [...]er.

[Æ]TNA ERUPTION.

[R]ecord Devastation Reached.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

[Æ]tna broke into a fresh eruption [...] Three streams of lava are devas[tating or]chards and vineyards, and have [reach]ed the extreme limit of the eruption of [18]86.

DISASTER IN A VILLAGE BALL-ROOM.

[3]00 Killed and 100 Injured.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

[F]our hundred persons were killed and one [hun]dred injured in the Oekoerito disaster.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The people in the Oekoerito disaster were [ja]med in a single narrow exit which had been [lock]ed up to prevent unauthorised admissions. [The] fire raged most furiously, feeding upon [the] decorations and pine branches. The [troo]ps are extricating heaps of charred corpses, [The] bands of musicians are among the victims.

[T]ARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

[Pre]paring for Next Election.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

[The] Tariff Reform League appeals for a [specia]l campaign fund to fight the extraordi[nary e]fforts by the Free Trade organisations in [view of] the threatened election.

THE LORDS REFORM.

Constitution of the two Houses

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Mr. Asquith will move to-day that the House of Commons go into Committee to consider the relations between the two Houses and the duration of Parliaments. Division on the motion is expected on Thursday, after which the Veto resolutions will be introduced.

A host of amendments to the resolutions threatens a prolonged debate. Five substantial issues will be raised.

Mr. Barnes challenges the question of a single Chamber.

Messrs. Bottomley and F. E. Smith move the dilatory amendments tantamount to a direct negative.

Sir J. H. Dalziel proposes to delete reference to the duration of Parliaments.

Mr. James Hope raises the question of constitution of the two houses and Mr. F. E. Smith and three others object to the Speaker defining money bills and to propose alternatives.

FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

Union Legislation.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Advices from St. Petersburg report that the Bill has been presented to the Duma which provides that legislation for Finland, except in purely local affairs, shall be vested in the Imperial Legislature. The Finnish Diet will elect one member to the Council of Empire and five to the Duma.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has left Rome. The Premier, the Foreign Minister and other notables bade him farewell at the station.

POLO IN CALIFORNIA.

British Success.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The British polo players Gill, Major Hobson, formerly of the Twelfth Lancers, and Romer Lee and Hurndall, both of the 20th Hussars, have won the Spreckles Cup and Championship of California.

PUNJAB MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 29.

The First Session of the Punjab Muslim Educationel Conference was held in the Islamiah College Lahore. Several speakers addressed the Conference and one of them spoke on the desirability of founding indigenous schools in connection with mosques. Several resolutions were discussed and passed the more important of them dealing with free primary education, the status of Urdu and Persian in schools, and the introduction of ethical instruction in public schools.

FIRE AT CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS.

Great Damage Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Private intimation received in Calcutta today states that a serious conflagration occurred last night at the Cawnpore Woollen Mills. A warehouse and a woollen godown were entirely destroyed and considerable damage was done to other parts of the factory. The Cawnpore Woollen Mills are owned by a Company of which Sir Alexander McRobert is the Managing Director. The damages caused by fire are estimated at three and a half lakhs of rupees. The property was insured with the Royal Exchange Insurance Company of Calcutta.

VISNAGRA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

News from Ajmer states that the sitting of Visnagra Nagar (Guzerat) Conferernce was held on Saturday last with Mr. Dahyabhai Ujjatram, an eminent pleader of Ahmedabad, in the chair. The President delivered his inaugural address, touching on various points of social reform, particularly early marriage, and education. The Conference was well attended and nearly 100 delegates assembled from Northern India and Guzerat.

PTOMAINE POISONING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 29.

Some 45 to 50 men of the 62nd Co., R.G.A. were reported last night as having been suffering from the effects of alleged ptomaine poisoning. At 11-30 a.m. five men were found vomiting freely some black substance and later the rest of Company were in a similar condition. They were at once treated at the Station Hospital some having since recovered, whilst others are progressing. It was learned that the men had a cold tongue for breakfast which had been kept overnight in iron and aluminium vessels.

BRAHMAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 29.

The sixth Session of the Provincial Brahman Conference was held at Rawalpindi. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner and other officials ettended the function Several resolutions were passed amongst others being those to encourage the spread of the Sanskrit language, to ask Government for introducing Hindi and Gurmukhi in Primary Schools to ask for the interests of Brahmans under the Land Alienation Act and to ask Government to enroll freely Brahmans in the Army. A resolution expressing horror at the Nasik outrage was also passed.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CONFERENCE.

Further Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

The concluding meeting of the Anglo-Indian Conference met at Mayo Hall this evening at 5-30. There were a good number of ladies and gentlemen present. The President, Sir George Knox, explained the unavoidable absence of Mr. Madge from this meeting as he was wanted in Calcutta for meeting of the Imperial Council where he was to put forward some matters relating to the education of young men of the Anglo-Indian community, and this could not be done by any one else, so he left Allahabad with their common consent. Sir George said here they had an able representative of Madras present and a few others of the local Association to explain what work had been done in the present sessions of the Conference. He would also call Mr. Cowdell to come forward to say what is being done by the Madras Association. Continuing, he said:—"The first thing we have done was to draw up a scheme to concentrate all branch Associations in a General Council. We were confronted with difficulties in the beginning as the result had not been to our advantage.

"We are determined to set on foot a movement which will bring all branches into common fraternity. There was a great movement started, viz., the League of Bombay which attempted in taking and holding the whole of India and got many members from all over the country. I would have been very glad to welcome the delegates from the League, but there was difficulty in the way. The League wanted rather to undermine the existing Associations which had stood the strain of years and that it would cast all old Associations aside. That did not seem to us to be right business. We heartily desire all Associations should join our Council and become part of it. We do not want to bind local Associations hand and foot; they are given the utmost freedom to conduct their own affairs as may seem best suited to their purpose. The General Council would only deal in the general matter affecting the welfare of the community as a whole. Indeed, I doubt whether local Associations will feel that the Council is resisting any of their own freedom.

"The Presidents of each local body and two members thereof are to be members of the General Council. The duty of the Council will be to look after the general interest of the community on (1) education, (2) employment, and (3) enterprise such as immigration, settlement, cooperative movement, etc. It will also be the duty of the Council to reject bad and accept good with experience and approach Government to take any practical step. Money is necessary to carry into completion anything of this kind. The Council's unanimous decision is that each Association should support the Council with what it can manage to contribute, and it is entirely left to them to decide what they can spare for the Council. Rivalry has a very sharpening effect when each Association feels the Council is there to work for their common good. It will no doubt send as much as it can to the funds of the Council. In Allahabad, we should do as best as we can. The Council is not to depend on contributions only. In Calcutta we are told by Mr. Madge there are members of the community in good circumstances who will not be behind hand to supply the Council with funds direct. (Cheers). Mr. Madge was confident that he would be able to give sufficient funds which we are able to set aside here in Allahabad. (Cheers). I want that the Allahabad Association and other Associations would realize that the Council is going to give them great freedom in local matters; the only difference from the past would be that they will have able representatives to push a common cause. Mr. Madge told us a Cooperative Society was a most helpful thing to the community in Calcutta. It helped to relieve many members from indebtedness. Here in Allahabad those who have anything to do with the Railway Cooperative Stores know a good thing, it is whether it be productive or consumptive or cooperative Society members should combine and establish it."

After reading all the resolutions passed in previous meetings Sir George in concluding appealed to every one present to join the Association and assist it with experience, counsel and guidance so that it may bear fruit. Unless every one cooperated, nothing could be accomplished.

The Madras delegate Cowdell then rose amidst loud cheers and said that he was a member of the Association of over 30 years and was an old volunteer. From his own experience he could say there were men in the Eurasian community who could prove as good a soldier as one of pure British blood, and said a strong representation ought to be made to Government for the recruitment of men from the Eurasian community to the British Army. Speaking of Madras, he said, there was a thriving settlement called Whitefield named after its patron Mr. White. They have an organ there with circulation of 1,500 copies to the members besides they have a Labour Bureau for securing employment. He concluded his address by strong advocation that the habitation of European domiciled community should be somewhere outside a big city in order to avoid crowding in the bazar, then their children would grow under healthy influence. Mr. Cowdell then announced that he had received a telegram from the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond, President, Madras Association, inviting the Conference to Madras next cold weather.

Sir George next proposed a vote of thanks to the Madras Association for the invitation and for having sent Mr. Cowdell to represent their branch. Next he proposed a hearty vote of thanks for those Allahabad members who energetically worked for the cause of the Conference. In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair, Rev. Rulach said it was he who was associated with Mr. White in the work of the Association in 1878 and made forcible appeal to those present saying that a tide had come into them and advocated to work hand in hand forgetting petty differences and strive to make the Association a success In seconding he suggested that if the audience really meant to associate in the vote of thanks they should give their names to the Secretary at the door. The President closed the sessions saying that he would always be at the service of the community when there was an occasion.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The *Englishman* has received a communication from the Anglo-Indian Defence Association of sympathy and support. Subscriptions up to date amount to Rs. 3,921. The estimated cost will come to Rs. 18,500.

HONOUR TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Education to Benefit.

RECENTLY the Mahomedan community in Bombay held a meeting at which it was decided to raise funds for the holding of an entertainment in honour of Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdool Wahed on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay. In reply to a letter from Mr. Cassum Rahimtoola inquiring what would be a convenient date for the entertainment and presentation of an address, Mr. Wahed has replied as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and am much obliged to my Mahomedan Brethren for their kindness and good wishes for me. I am exceedingly obliged to them for their having contributed to a fund for giving me an entertainment and an address, by the general Mahomedan Community. I beg, however to suggest that instead of devoting the General Fund towards holding an entertainment and giving me an address, the same be devoted towards a better cause viz the cause of education of Mahomedans which is very backward. As you are aware, my Cutchee Memon friends have raised another fund amongst themselves on the same occasion, which has been already amounted to Rs. 52,000 or thereabouts, and they have decided to use it for education of Cutchee Memon children. I approved of the object so completely that I wish to subscribe Rs. 5,000 myself towards this fund. Should your subscribers agree with me, I suggest that the Entertainment Fund collected by you, upto now about Rs. 7,000, which with my humble contribution thereto of Rs. 2,000 making the present total, about Rs. 9,000, be divided into three equal parts and that the same be made over to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, to be held by them and to use the income thereof, in giving scholarships to deserving students of the school. It will give me very great pleasure to hear that your subscribers approve of my proposal.—Yours faithfully,

HAJI SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

Judgment of the Tribunal.

THREE SENTENCES OF DEATH.

THE judgment of the Special Tribunal composed by the Chief Justice of Bombay (Sir Basil Scott), Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, who have tried the prisoners in the Nasik trial was delivered at the High Court yesterday. The judgment was a very long and exhaustive one, dealing with the legal points and evidence in the case in minute detail, and was read on behalf of the three Judges by the Chief Justice.

The prisoners in the case are as follows:—Anante Laximon Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Shanker Ramchandra Soman, Waman alias Daji Narayan Joshi, Ganesh B. Vaidya and Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi, charged with abetment without being present.

Counsel engaged in the case were the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Mr. Strangman, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. G. R. Lowndes and Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson for the prosecution. They were instructed by Mr. Bowen, the Public Prosecuter and Mr. Davar, pleader of Poona. Accused No. 1 was undefended. For accused No. 2 Mr. R. D. Wadia, and Mr. Sethna appeared, instructed by Mr. V. R. Bhagwat and Mr. P. V. Nijsure, while Mr. Joseph Baptista defended accused Nos. 3 and 4 and 5 on instructions from S. P. Parkhe, pleader, Mr. Gadgil, defended No. 6 and Mr. Welinkar defended No. 7 on instructions from the Clerk of the Crown.

RELEVANCE OF CONFESSIONS.

The Chief Justice first reviewed the charges, upon which the accused had been tried and the pleas which they had made to them. Continuing he remarked that knowledge of the proceedings, which took place before the murder was committed, had been derived mainly from the statements of the accused persons.

Their Lordships found that the "circumstances brought to light in this trial indicate that there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the statements made by the accused were made otherwise than freely, without fear and without inducement. They are therefore admissible in evidence unless the legal objection prevails. We do not think that the objection that certain questions put by Mr. Montgomerie were such as he was not empowered to put, is established. The statements made by the accused to the Magistrates are amply proved. As they are not open to objection in the manner treated of in section 24 of the I. C. Act and as they are most pertinent to our full knowledge of the facts, they are relevant. These statements of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 amount to clear confessions by Karve, Deshpande and Soman, that they abetted the murder of Mr. Jackson and therefore the confession of each one can be taken into consideration against all the rest.

"It has been shown that statements of the accused Nos. 1 to 4. admissible against each one who made the statement against each other and against accused 5 to 7. It is now necessary to determine whether they are true. They are subsequently true, unless they are the result either of the invention of the accused themselves, or unless they were invented for them by others. It is only necessary to read and compare the various statements carefully to see that either of these theories of their origin is possible. The longer statement made by each accused is apparently an account of events in which he participated, in which he was intensely interested and which made a deep and abiding impression on his mind. Each is either a real account of the incidents recited or else a very considerable effort of the imagination. The latter explanation, improbable enough in itself, is seen to be quite impossible when the statements are compared together. Indications of imitation or of a common origin are wanting. The similarity is striking but not imitative. The same events are told in different ways and by each person in a way natural in itself, and such as to display the idiosyncracies of perception and recollection particular to the individual. Neither invention nor hearing off by heart can possibly explain these statements.

The statements are confirmed in many and important particulars by the evidence of witnesses and the corroboration of ascertained circumstances. The Police have taken very great trouble and shown very great intelligence in the discovery and presentation of corrolorative evidence.

The judgment then dealt in detail with the evidence in the case, and commented on the absence of motive of accused No. 1 who was not a resident of Nasik. Their Lordships found accused Nos. 1—4 guilty of the charges brought against them. Considering the cases of the other accused, judgment of proceeded:—

DEMEANOUR OF WITNESSES.

"Of the large number of persons eventually arrested," the "only seven were committed to be tried before this bench for direct complicity in the murder. Many others are still under arrest and are accused persons in another case, which is known as the conspiracy case. A number of them have been called and examined as witnesses in this case. Other witnesses also have been examined who though not accused persons, deposed or, were apparently called to depose to events in which their share was suspiciously near to criminal participation. There is also a third class of witnesses whose testimony appears to be entirely disinterested. The members of this last class for the most part gave their evidence in a clear straightforward way and we are satisfied that what they said is the truth told to the best of their ability and recollection. Of the other witnesses some deposed frankly, fully and clearly. Others were quite plainly unwilling witnesses, speaking under a sense of restraint; answering certain questions after a good deal of thought and deliberation; and others with great readiness. Many of the latter were questions put in cross-examination, suggesting circumstances of a character strongly favourable to the accused. Just as it is urged that the confessions were the result of coercion or pressure, so it is urged that much of the evidence is more police tutoring. There is as little foundation for this assertion as for the theory that the confession were similarly induced.

ONE OR TWO CONSPIRACIES?

Dealing with the guilt of individual prisoners the judgment stated:—Anante tells us that his desire was not to murder Mr. Jackson but some other officer. Even when the murder had been postponed after the discussion which ensued when Karve was summoned from Bombay; and when after that Anante wrote to say that he was ready to commit a murder without an assistant. He says that he wrote that it was not his wish that Mr. Jackson should be murdered. If this be the truth then it is clear that Anante was instigated by the Nasik conspirators to murder Mr. Jackson rather than some other person. That amounts to form of abetting the murder of Mr. Jackson. (see sec. 107 I.P.C.). Waman and Ganu were members of the conspiracy, and were amongst those who instigated Anant to murder Mr. Jackson. That is clear from the fact that Anante was sent for from Nasik, from accounts given of the meeting in the darkened room, from the fact that Anante was taken to Kacheri so that Mr. Jackson could be pointed out to him and from the instruction given to Anante in the use of pistols. The terms of the letter Anante wrote as he described them indicate that the others were urging the murder of Mr. Jackson, and that he it was who desired that some other person should be killed. If however it was Anante who himself suggested the murder of Mr. Jackson and he did not need any instigation then the charge of abetment is made good by showing that there was a conspiracy for the doing of the murder and that an act or illegal omission took place in pursuance of the conspiracy. The act which took place was the murder itself. But it is contended that neither Waman nor Ganu was a member of the conspiracy which brought about the murder. It is amply proved that they were parties to the conspiracy in its earlier stages and that the conspiracy in those stages was for the murder of Mr. Jackson But it is suggested that from the time Waman left Nasik for Dhulia; and from the time Ganu left to take up work in Bombay, they ceased to be parties to a conspiracy to murder Mr. Jackson, and that the conspiracy which effected the murder was one with which they had nothing to do. This suggestion assumes that the original conspiracy came to an end, that a new one came into existence. But it seems to us quite clear that nothing of this kind took place. The original intention to murder Mr. Jackson, continued the whole time. There were difficulties, there were timidity and hesitation and a good many weeks elapsed before the crime was perpetrated. But throughout this time the intention was the original intention: it had in no way changed. 'The doing of the thing' to use the words of the Penal Code involved many separate and important steps.

Having remarked that the intimate connection of No. 5 with the conspiracy had been established their Lordships said:—

In the face of all these circumstances we are unable to accept the statement of the accused No. 6 that he did not directly or indirectly assist in the murder of Mr. Jackson or the previous preparation for his murder. It is clear that but for his introduction of Anante, no murder would have taken place, that but for the meeting in his house Ananta would have been pursuaded to agree to murder Mr. Jackson and but for his statement in December to the accused No. 2, there is no reason to suppose that the conspirators would have thought that Anante was willing to murder Mr. Jackson unaided. A man who takes an active and important part in a criminal conspiracy and on various occasions lends essential aid for the attainment of the object in view, cannot escape liability merely because owing to the indecision which he has at times displayed the conspirators do not at the final moment of the crime take him into their confidence. We entertain no doubt that the accused No. 6 was engaged with other persons in one continuous conspiracy for the murder of Mr. Jackson and that the murder took place in pursuance of the conspiracy. He is therefore guilty of abetment under Sections 109 and 302 of the Penal Code. Dattu accused No. 7. does not appear at any time to have been an active participator in the conspiracy and the allegations against him do not involve as in the case of the others, the assumption that he took an active part in the affair, except in two particulars namely, he learnt of the intention to murder the Collector shortly after Anante's return from his first visit to Nasik and after that wrote a letter on Ananta's behalf to Ganu, which undoubtedly forms a part of these proceedings which had for their purpose the murder of Mr. Jackson; then on the 21st December it was partly by his contriving that Ganu was prevented from seeing Anante on his arrival at the Nasik station. To interpret these acts as active abetment in the sense intended by Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code, is to exaggerate their effect. Nevertheless it is established that Dattu knew of the intention to murder the Collector of Nasik. He was intimately acquainted with the chosen assassin and travelled with him on the occasion when he proceeded to Nasik to commit the murder. He was bound by law to give information of the design to commit murder. He did not do so. His intimate acquaintance with the assassin and his long knowledge of the intention to commit murder, demonstrate that by failing to give information, he intended to facilitate the commission of the offence and he is therefore guilty of the charge under Section 118 I. P. C.

THE SENTENCES.

Sentences were then passed as follows:—

No. 1, Anante Laximon Kanhere, to be hanged.

No. 2, Krishna Gopal Karve, to be hanged.

No. 3, Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, to be hanged.

No. 4, Shanker Ramchandra Soman, to transportation for life.

No. 5, Waman, alias Daji Narayen Joshi, to transportation for life.

No. 6, Ganesh B. Vaidya, to transportation for life.

No. 7, Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi, to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLAHABAD "SWARJYA" CASE.

Ten Years' transportation to Nandgopal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

Judgment has been delivered to-day by Mr. Rustamjee, Sessions Judge, in the case in which Nandgopal, Editor of an Urdu weekly paper, "Swarjya" stood charged under section 124 A, I. P. C., for writing three seditious articles in his paper. The Judge, disagreeing with the unanimous opinion of not guilty of the assessors, sentenced him to ten years' transportation for each of the three articles, the sentences to run concurrently. The prisoner on hearing the sentence said, "Thank you, Sir."

After the defence closed its argument and before the Crown prosecutor delivered his address Nandgopal was asked by the Court to ask for pardon, but he declined to do so as he said he had committed no offence, It is believed the prisoner intends to appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentence passed upon him.

DHARWAR REEFS MINE.

New Company to be formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

A fresh attempt is to be made to work the Dharwar Reefs Mine operations over which have been suspended. Mr. Roberts, the Superintendent, says there were indications that at a greater deph better values may be reached again and he points out that the recurrence of rich sections at intervals in the depth is not uncommon in totalliferous mining. As regards the vexed question of tailings treatment it is now definitely stated that a successful method of extracting gold has been discovered and that a substantial profit, estimated at £10,000 will accrue to the Company from this source. Some additional plant will be required, but this will not be very costly, probably about £2,500. A new company is to be formed to be called the Kabulgitti Gold Mines, Limited with a nominal capital of £98,700 divided into 400,000 noncumulative preference shares and 254,000 ordinary shares. Having regard to anticipated profit from the treatment of tailings the speculation seems attractive.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Sir O'Moore Creagh accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Military Secretary up to April 9th, and by Major A. B. Lindsay, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain H. S. Becher, A.-D.-C. from the 7th, will leave Calcutta this evening. The Commander-in-Chief will inspect Saharanpur from March 31st till April 3rd; will halt at Meerut from April 4th to 6th, Dehra Dun April 7th to 9th and will then visit Mussoorie, Chakrata, Naini Tal, Ranikhet, Almorah reaching Lansdowne on the 19th and arriving at Simla on the 21st.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Hooghly police have arrested thirty men in connection with dacoities in and about the district and seized incriminating documents from their houses. Two of the arrested men are reported to have made sensational confessions. Some are believed to be implicated in the Howrah gang case.

Yet another dacoity is reported from Hooghly.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MORE DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET

INDICTMENT OF FINANCIAL POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Legislative Imperial Council met this morning at 11 o'clock, and after Mr. Maxwell had taken the oath, the questions were replied to, as reported in another column, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham reading Mr. Armstrong's questions.

The Viceroy then informed the members, that speeches would be limited to 20 minutes; that for the convenience of the members, a bell would ring one minute before the lapse of that time.

Mr. Dadabhoy then delivered his speech as follows:—

HEAVY CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

"My Lord, the general features of the Budget do not call for any special comment. But for the taxation and the loan, necessitated principally by an alarming growth in expenditure, it would perhaps have evoked popular applause. Even as it is it affords proof of the care and skill with which the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has worked out the whole thing. I only wish he had made more strenuous efforts to keep down expenditure, both civil and military. It seems we are progressing too fast in the matter of expenditure. The main increase has been in the civil departments. The public have their suspicions about the utility and the necessity of all this heavy expenditure. A fuller explanatory note on the point would have been welcome and would have helped us to form a correct estimate of the administrative value of the Government liberality. My Lord, the decision of the Government about the inquiry into the whole subject of high prices, mooted first by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, is disappointing to a degree. In 1908 the Government undertook to consider the suggestion of a joint commission of officials and non-officials 'should they decide that inquiry was advisable.' In 1909, in answer to my question on the subject, in explanation apparently of the delay in taking action, Government stated: "It is, however, a question of much complexity, involving a number of other issues of much moment. In the course of the Budget debate of last year the Hon'ble Finance Member announced in effect the Government decision to inquire into the subject, and his remarks induced the belief that an open inquiry by a commission would be sanctioned. He observed:—'Nor can I make any announcement yet regarding an inquiry into prices, for the manner and agency of the inquiry are still under the Secretary of State's discussion. . . . . We are prepared to ascertain the facts with the utmost care and to give our best consideration to any suggestions which are based on knowledge and accurate data.' 'Suggestions . . . . based on knowledge and accurate data,' consideration of which was promised can only be made to a commission taking evidence at important centres; the ascertainment of 'the facts with the utmost care' is best effected by such a commission of officials and non-officials. But a single officer is expected to do this work in disregard of the fact that a departmental inquiry of the sort can never be expected to elicit the facts bearing on a matter of 'much complexity' and pregnant with various momentous issues. The terms of the reference would clearly shew that the subject lies more in the line of a first-rate economist than the cleverest officer, however experienced at figures. What is an office head to know of 'world factors,' of the permanent or temporary nature of the rise in prices, and of its 'probable economic effects on the country as a whole and on the different sections of the community' which he is asked to report upon? The principle which the Finance Minister lays down of diagnosis preceding treatment, is exceptionable. We all are in cordial agreement there. But in my humble opinion proper diagnosis of the particular evil can only be made with the help of an open commission. The ascertainment of facts and the reasons underlying them is peculiarly within the province of a commission. That is by common consent the function assigned to commissions. Why should then the satisfactory method of an open inquiry by a commission be abandoned in a matter which is unusually complex and difficult, and in an examination of which all the help which economists of experience can give should be courted? The order has been reversed, and the idea seems to be that the "treatment" and not the "diagnosis" can be referred to a commission. This treatment, on the contrary, could be left, as it must in the end be, to Government.

PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

"My Lord, the subject of the financing of Protective Irrigation Works finds a suitable place in a review of the Financial Statement. The present arrangement is precarious, and satisfactory provision for such works is a matter more or less of chance. The policy being to finance them from the revenue, a source of supply dependent upon various fortuitous circumstances, the initial outlay on them must necessarily be somewhat uncertain. The past history of the works supports this view. The Secretary of State, with a statesmanlike appreciation of the importance of irrigation, has been pleased to fix the maximum expenditure on Protective Works at 100 lacs of rupees, but that figure has so far not been worked up to. Last year's principle of economy and retrenchment does not inspire the allotments in the Budget under discussion, and the Finance Minister has set forth his position in clear language: 'Though I view with grave anxiety the steady growth of our expenditure, yet I realise that, without a general recasting of our scale of public charges we cannot extend indefinitely those retrenchments of a temporary and emergent character which have been forced upon us in the last two years.' 'The inevitable' 'permanent strengthening of our resources,' which the Finance Minister thinks is necessary has been effected by the imposition of fresh taxes. And yet the allotment for Protective Irrigation Works is less than the former maximum of 75 lacs by about 5 1-2 lacs. Unless, therefore, Protective Irrigation Works are placed on the same footing as regards Capital outlay as Productive Works, and are financed out of loan funds, as recommended by the Scott-Moncrieff Commission, there is not much prospect of their being pushed on with vigour. 'The utility of these works is best proved in the province of which I am one of the humble representatives. In the scheme recommended by the Irrigation Commission there was not a large provision of productive works for the Central Provinces. Most of the works for that province were what are known as protective, as the prospective return was calculated to fall below the normal standard of 3 3-4 per cent. They were recommended for their protective value, a very great thing in itself which, in my humble opinion, would justify a liberal allotment even in years of financial stress. How popular these protective works are will appear from the remarks of the Local Government in the resolution on the Administration Report on the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department for the year 1908-09: The agricultural year 1908-09 under review was a marked by a heavy monsoon and a good harvest. The rainfall was generally above the average, yet the area irrigated, 34,808 acres, was very little short of the figure, 37,357 acres for the year 1907-08 which was one of very short rainfall. This is most satisfactory, as it confirms the opinion repeatedly expressed in connection with the projects recommended for sanction that irrigation will be required and prove beneficial to crops even in years of good or normal rainfall, owing to the fact that the distribution of the rainfall is seldom exactly suitable.' "This of itself would warrant a more vigorous programme of construction. The history of the Chhattisgarh irrigation works will make it abundantly clear that there is no cause for nervousness in expenditure on these protective works, and that the strong condemnation of the present classification of irrigation works into Productive and Protective by the Irrigation Commission is just. The following extract from the same Resolution explains the position: 'Now that the great advantage of irrigation has been realised by the cultivator in Chhattisgarh, and that the water rates there are being raised, a better forecast can be made of the probable return that may be expected from these works. At present the areas irrigated are largest in Raipur and Drug districts, because the protective works elsewhere are not yet sufficiently advanced to irrigate large areas. The water rate charged in Chhattisgarh during the year was only Rs. 0-12-0 per acre on most of the area irrigated, yet five of the works there have given a net direct return of practically one per cent. The water rate has already been raised to Rs. 1-4-0 and will soon be raised to Rs. 2. This should send the net return up to 27 per cent. and the indirect return may be estimated at about two per cent. But transplanted rice is beginning to replace broad-casted rice, and the water-rate in the case of this crop will eventually rise to Rs. 2-8 or even Rs. 3 per acre. These works therefore give every promise of becoming productive and if this should prove the case in Chattisgarh, there is no doubt that those in other parts of the Province, where transplanted rice is the chief crop, cannot fall behind.' My Hon'ble friend Mr. Jacob, in spite of his experience and high authority as one of the most capable and distinguished engineers in the service of the Crown, will thus see that the Swat River Canal is not solitary proof of the artificial and misleading nature of the distinction now made between Productive and Protective Works. The estimated return in Chhattisgarh, with a water-rate of Rs. 2 per acre, is 27 per cent. with the expected increased rate of Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3 per acre, the yield should be much larger. The distinction is the more to be regretted in that it influences the method of financing the two different classes of works. The exigencies of the situation require that Protective Irrigation Works should be financed out of loan funds and not left to the tender mercies of the monsoons, which to a large extent determine the amount of available revenue. My Lord, a change of policy in the treatment of Protective Irrigation Works should now be carefully considered in view of the East India Loans Bill that has just passed through Parliament. The Secretary of State will have under the measure large borrowing powers for the support of Railways and irrigation, and it will be a matter of regret if the increased financial ability is not utilised for the construction of these very necessary and valuable works. Larger and more liberal allotments are clearly required for the Central Provinces. The execution of the Tendula project, costing 95 lacs of rupees, can no longer be delayed with justice to the province, and the Mahanadi Canal should also be taken in hand as soon as it is sanctioned. I earnestly hope the facts I now place before the Council will engage the sympathetic attention of Government, and at least the maximum expenditure of 100 lacs a year on Protective Works sanctioned by the Secretary of State will be provided for in the Annual Budget, irrespective of the amount of surplus. "My Lord, it is a matter of the deepest regret that no provision is made in the Budget for the separation of judical and executive functions. The Hon'ble Finance Member is silent on the subject. There is thus little chance of the reform being introduced even next year. Need the Government be reminded that delay in the introduction of this urgent reform is capable of misconstruction 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' Two years ago the Hon. Home Member in this Council explains the details of a scheme this Government undertook to refer to the Governments of the two Bengals and the High Court of Bengal for examination and criticism. The reference must have been made soon after. In February last year I was informed in this Council that replies had not been received, and when they were further consideration of the scheme and a further reference to the Secretary of State would be necessary. Nearly fourteen months have elapsed since then, but the subject does not appear to have passed beyond the initial stage of discussion. Nor is it expected that the scheme would be fit for introduction during the coming year. Why there should be so much delay over the settlement of the details of a small measure is a matter of surprise to the country. An early declaration of the intentions of Government in this respect will remove much misapprehension. Surely the tentative introduction of a change of this nature in the district administrative machinery is not a reform of such magnitude or complexity as to elude settlement, if tackled with vigour by Government. The public hope, notwithstanding absence of Budget provision, the Government will see its way to put the scheme into practical operation next year. The experiment cannot cost much, and such as it is, the bulk of it, if not the whole, will be met from Provincial revenues.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey's statement last year of the Government policy of financing improvements in the existing Railway lines with borrowed capital unsupported as it was by detail reasons, is, to my mind, inconclusive, and has failed to convince the people of either its necessity or its wisdom; and I regret I have to repeat my complaint on that head, I shall be glad to know the special reasons which prevent the adoption in Railway finance of the same salutary method of effecting improvements out of revenue as is followed with such conspicuous success in private commercial and industrial undertakings. Improvement in such enterprises is provided for by a Depreciation Fund, and unless a thorough overhaul becomes necessary, the arrangement is found satisfactory. New machinery, new buildings and additional facilities are provided for from the revenue, and on exceptional occasions by temporary loans. Private companies do satisfactory business that way. It is doubtful economy to appropriate to general account any portion of the revenue, and leave the cost of the improvements to be defrayed out of Capital Expenditure. The existing arrangement is unsatisfactory, especially because it does not give the public an accurate idea of the commercial value of Railways. One thing more before I leave the subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, in response to my appeal of last year for a moderation of the constructive activity of Government, stated that the Government looked forward to "an increase, and not a reduction in our present rate of progress." My Lord, duty implies me to sound a note of warning that such a decision will be opposed to public opinion which the Government values. I do not refer here to the large commercial bodies who are interested in Railway development; I speak of the intelligent general public who are not satisfied with the Railway returns, are apprehensive that the present rate of progress in construction, not to speak of any increase in it, may ultimately impose a heavy burden on our finances, and are in favour of a cautious programme. The Finance Minister says last year there was 'a net loss' on Railway account. Judge in the light of human probabilities, the experience may not be unique, and it is likely that, given similar meteorological and commercial conditions, the same results will follow. Will it not be prudent to shape the Railway policy in recognition of this fact?

LUGUBRIOUS ANTICIPATION.

"My Lord, in judging of the financial position of Government the present price of opium should be considered. The market has firmed up within the last few weeks and the rate at present is much over the estimated price per chest with a distinct upward tendency. There are operators who would predict a steady average of about Rs. 3,000 per chest. The reduction in the supply would thus be more than counterbalanced by a large improvement in the selling rate. It may in the end be that the actual loss during the current year will be considerably less than the latest estimate and that there will be small loss next year in the revenue from this source. The anticipations of the Hon'ble Finance Member may thus prove unnecessarily lugubrious. There is at least no reason to suppose that the financial difficulty is really so serious as to justify additional taxation. At the same time it may be, and it appears only natural in the circumstances that it should be, that the ultimate loss in revenue to this Government due to the British agreement with the Chinese Government, will be very serious. No improvement in the rate can compensate for the interdiction of the trade. The ultimate elimination of this source of revenue is a factor which must be constantly kept in view and provided against beforehand. But the manner in which the difficulty is sought to be overcome is open to comment. The loss is the direct result of the policy of the Imperial Government.

The people have therefore a right to expect that the Home Government would recoup the loss occasioned by its policy by a handsome contribution. It is but bare justice to this country; it is unfair to place the whole burden upon India. Government, the public earnestly hope will press this matter upon the Home Government. My Lord, the present depressed condition of the Indian cotton industry should engage the anxious consideration of this Government. The development of Indian manufacture, providing as it does a solution of the Indian economic problem, must have official sympathy and support: and when a hitherto progressive industry is threatened with injury, adequate provision ought to be made by Government for its preservation. Every obstruction, every drawback should be removed; nay more,—every encouragement should be given to maintain vitality and to ensure growth. The countervailing excise duty upon Indian cotton fabrics is an impediment—unnecessary, unjust, and vexatious—which a wise Government would in the circumstances hasten to remove. But there does not appear to be, in England at any rate, any disposition to do this act of justice and statesmanship. The public had hoped that the temper of the Home Government in relation to this matter would improve after the General Elections; but the Secretary of State's promise to consider the question of a countervailing excise upon Indian tobacco is calculated to dispel all hopes of redress. My Lord, nowadays we hear a good deal of Tariff Reform; there is a swinging back of the pendulum in free-trade England. Why cannot the people of this country hope for a share in that reform when it comes? Why cannot they expect a protectionist change in the tariff policy of this Government? I refuse to believe that Lord Curzon's view, that India cannot have a place in a scheme of tariff reform, except one of absolute and unquestioning subordination, represents correctly the sentiment of the English nation. There is a general feeling in favour of Protection in this country; a judicious protective tariff is demanded by intelligent public opinion in the interests of the undeveloped industries. Can the Government disregard this opinion long with either justice or advantage? No doubt the question is very serious, involving far-reaching issues, and should not be lightly disposed of; but public interest would best be served by a discussion in private conference between the representatives of the Government and the leaders of public opinion. If protective tariff is found either impossible or undesirable at such conference, the people will be easily reconciled to the position. "My Lord, so far as Government has any real financial difficulty to fear at present, it is due, not so much to the contraction in the opium revenue, but to that ill-fated Partition of Bengal which has taxed and promises to tax in future, the resources of this Government. The incidental charge, capital and revenue, is inconveniently large. This is only the beginning. The prospective increase in expenditure on account of this Partition may be assumed to be larger still. And the burden unhappily falls equally upon provinces that have no direct interest in it.

POSITION OF CENTRAL PROVINCES.

My Lord, outside this Council the complaint has been that Central Provinces subjects have bulked too largely in our deliberations, but the existing state of things sores our hands. We, representatives of the province, shall be glad to exclude matters of provincial interest from our appeals and criticisms, provided facilities are given us for their discussion in a Provincial Legislative Council. Last year I pleaded for the creation of such a Council by proclamation under S. 40 of the Indian Council Act of 1861, but the suggestion was not acceptable to Government. Nobody regrets the decision more than the people of the province. It deprives them of the most effective means of bringing local matters to the notice of Government. Two members, or even three members, cannot be expected to do full justice to the various insistent claims of a large and growing province in a Council having charge of the legislative interests of the whole of India. Many subjects, besides, have now to be eliminated from our discussion as being too parochial; for every point raised a reference to the Local Administration becomes necessary. The absence again of the direct and free discussion between the Hon'ble the the Chief Commissioner and the representatives of the people, such as is ensured by a Provincial Legislative Council, often gives rise to misconceptions, and the decisions of Government based upon the views of local officials, which are from the necessities of the situation uninfluenced by "advanced public opinion," do not meet the public wishes, and are liable to misinterpretation. The people have no means now of influencing the decisions of the Local Administration, except by a personal appeal or in private interview. However sympathetic and enlightened the Chief Commissioner may be, and the present incumbent, the Hon'ble Mr. Craddock, I am glad to publicly acknowledge, is both, he has to depend more or less upon local officials for information and advice. The reports of these officers go unchallenged. The corrective influence of public opinion is absent. The local public therefore demand a local machinery for the discussion of provincial matters. Meetings have been held at different centres, requesting the Government to create at least an Advisory Council, such as was recommended by the Hon'ble Mr. Craddock in his note on the Reform proposals of this Government. My Lord, is it too much to hope that Your Excellency will still, before laying down the rein of office, provide a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces, or, failing that, an Advisory Council on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Chief Commissioner. 'The Central Provinces people also earnestly hope that the recent amendment of the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act will lead to the creation of a Chief Court at Nagpur. My Lord, the Regulations framed under the Reform Scheme demand careful notice. I do not doubt they are framed with care and the best of motives, but they are capable of considerable improvement in certain respects. The rules regulating elections are not popular; they fail to secure popular co-operation in the work in the manner contemplated in Lord Morley's despatch of November 1908. Important classes have no share in the elections; the educated Indian as such has no voice; the masses do not participate in them. These are defects which the country expects will shortly be removed. In my humble opinion, with a view to associate the people more intimately in these elections, a few seats on the various Councils should be thrown open to individual voting, so that every respectable citizen may feel he is a recognised unit in the Empire. To secure proper representation and discourage undue influence in these elections, it would be far better to provide for individual voting by the members of the local bodies instead of voting through delegates. The educated community should also have the suffrage, not through universities only, but individually. The veto which Government has reserved to itself should provide the most effective check upon reckless elections. Government has nothing to fear but much to gain from the suggested changes. The people will then come to take a healthy interest in these elections, and will necessarily be more intimately associated with the Administration. The object of the scheme will thus be served. My Lord, before I conclude I must give expression to the general feeling of regret felt in India at the termination of the period of Your Excellency's office. It is a very great loss at the present time. It is almost a personal loss to us who have had the privilege and the pleasure of coming into direct contact with Your Excellency; to the general public Your Excellency's retirement means the withdrawal from the Administration of a Pro-Consul who, distinguished alike by numerous qualities head and heart,—firm, sympathetic and far-seeing—has done much to restore order at an exceptionally difficult juncture, and to lead the people to a nobler sphere of political activity and administrative utility than before. We all hope, my Lord, although removed from us by continents and oceans, for long years to come Your Excellency will continue to watch over the interests of this distant dependency and from a higher sphere of executive responsibility to mould its destinies with Your Excellency's characteristic sympathy and benevolence."

Mr. Jacob remarked that both he and Mr. Dadabhoy were irrigation enthusiasts, but Mr. Dadabhoy was entirely inaccurate in his remarks. The Chattisgarh works were minor works and were not productive. Instead of paying 27 per cent. as quoted by Mr. Dadabhoy, the figure was 2.7.

TOTAL LOSS OF OPIUM REVENUE.

Mr. Chitnavis shuddered to think what the influence upon Indian Finances would be of the total loss of the opium revenue, a few years hence, and he protested against the placing upon Indian weak shoulders the whole loss in the revenue, caused by the policy of the Imperial Government in this matter. The Partition of Bengal, according to the Finance Member, was equally responsible with opium for the Government's difficulties, and the whole country must view with alarm the duplication of offices and large increase in cost, consequent on the partition, especially when it imposes burdens on the provinces. He urged retrenchment, and the apportionment of the cost in no captious spirit, but with all humility and in full recognition of the good intentions of Government under a sense of alarm at the risks Government was undergoing in adding to popular irritation and discontent by fresh taxation. He hoped Government would strongly resist all attempts to force the excise duty on tobacco; in addition Mr. Chitnavis also urged the desirability of further efforts to encourage village industries and to accumulate capital in the country. He concluded by felicitating the Viceroy on the substantial work of administrative reform he had accomplished, and the calm and unperturbed sympathy which had distinguished his rule.

The Maharaja of Burdwan urged that larger openings should be found for educated Indians in technical and industrial work. He thanked Lord Minto for the recognition he had accorded to the claims of landholders, and hoped India might once more possess useful and capable zamindars, real leaders of the people and stalwart supporters of the Government. The Maharaja also hoped that probate duties would not remain permanently enhanced, and that the construction of the Burdwan Cutwa railway would be expedited.

A PLEA FOR THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Fenton defended the Punjab Government from the charge of uneconomical Government and showed the extent of the burden placed on the province by the Dharmsal earthquake, the visitations of plague and malaria, the Dehra Ghazi Khan flood and the developing needs of canal colonies, and their two millions inhabitants. The remedies, which would ensure more hopeful financial future for the Punjab administration, were decentralization and the substitution of growing revenues for fixed assignments of the Province. The Punjab Government had indicated to the Government of India, what heads of revenue were suitable for provincialization, and whatever other adjustment might be made, he trusted that in this respect the Punjab would be placed on a footing of equality with other provinces.

Mr. Holms spoke on United Provinces Finance. He briefly referred to the financial history of the United Provinces and mentioned how the normal growths of the share of the revenue heads, allotted to the province, was likely to prove inadequate to meet the growths in expenditure, which changed conditions rendered necessary. He instanced a few of the needs of the Province and said that the local Government would probably be constrained in the near future, to ask the Government of India to reconsider the financial situation of the Province.

SIR VITHALDAS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said:—My Lord, the Hon. the Finance Member explained in his Budget statement the circumstances that compelled him to levy additional taxation. He told us that, notwithstanding the highly favourable prospects with which the year opens, he could not expect a surplus without the help of additional taxation, because of the reduction in our exports of opium to China and the abandonment to Eastern Bengal and Assam of a larger share of land revenue than it has hitherto retained. My Lord, it has already been urged in this Council that the revenue from opium has been greatly underestimated: and this criticism has been amply justified by the further extraordinary rise in the price of opium during the last few weeks. The larger receipts from opium and the increase that may be expected in the receipts from Railways owing to the excellent crop and the consequent heavy traffic, would be, in my opinion, amply sufficient to carry through the next year without any extra taxation. My hon. friend Mr. Gokhale pointed out the other day, that it was extremely unusual for Government to levy additional taxation in a normal year. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that the Hon. Finance Member has not seen his way to make his arrangements without resort to additional taxation even after the practically unanimous opposition of the non-official members. Assuming the official estimate to be correct, it strikes me nevertheless that the decrease in the opium revenue cannot be given as the cause of the additional taxation. The policy of reducing our opium export is three years old and at the time of its inception, our late Finance Member, His Honour Sir Edward Baker, explained that Government would be able to meet the loss on that account from the normal growth of revenue. As a matter of fact, My Lord, the opium revenue during these three years has belied the estimates. In 1907-08 the receipts exceeded the estimates by £3,71,800; in 1908-09, by £1,041,360; and in the current year, again, we have had an excess of £1,000,000 over the estimates. That is to say, in the three years opium has given us about 2 1-2 million pounds more than it was estimated to yield. Probably it may give us another million in the next year or it may not. In any case, it seems to me that the reasons for saddling opium with the responsibility of the additional taxation in the Budget, are not very cogent.

My Lord, in this connection, I request Government to tell the Council in distinct terms what their future policy in regard to opium is going to be. The three years during which China was to have the opportunity of proving her ability to prosecute her anti-opium policy has expired. The Finance Member told the Council last year that the question of the curtailment of cultivation and production of opium in China was under enquiry by the International Commission at Shanghai. He devoted a paragraph to the conclusions of the commission in his financial statement this year, but I have looked in vain through it for a definite statement as to whether China has carried out her part of the agreement to the satisfaction of Government. Of course the announcement of a programme of reduction for another three years, carries with it, the inference that Government are satisfied with the progress made by China, but, I think, the Council would like to have a clear statement especially in view of a recent interpellation in the House of Commons.

INCREASED GRANT TO EAST BENGAL.

My Lord, I now come to the increased grant to Eastern Bengal and Assam. If the grant proposed was due to exceptional causes and was non-recurring, there would be no great objection to it. But this is not the case. The new province is to be credited with a much larger share of its land revenue than has been hitherto found sufficient and to meet the deficiency caused thereby in the Imperial revenue, the whole country is taxed. My Lord, when the people of other provinces are sought to be burdened with extra taxation on account of the Partition of Bengal it must be admitted that they have a good cause for complaint. If it is the intention of Government not to modify the partition so as to make the new province self-supporting, I am afraid they have not adopted the best method of convincing the country of the wisdom of the existing arrangement. The justice of finding money for the administration of Eastern Bengal by taxing an important industry in the Bombay Presidency is far from obvious to those who have to bear the larger share of the burden.

My Lord, from what I have said above, it follows that the new taxes are not rightly attributed either to opium or Eastern Bengal. They are really due to the extra expenditure under interests, post and telegraphs, salaries and expenses of Civil Departments, Ordinary Civil Works and Military services that has been budgetted for in the coming year. I do not doubt, My Lord, that all this increase is necessary, and that if they are taken item by item, the departments concerned can easily show that every one of the items of increase is absolutely necessary to the efficiency of administration. But at the same time we must all recognise that India is a poor country and that any increase in the cost of administration should therefore be well within the normal growth of revenue. I beg, My Lord, to associate myself with the observation of the Hon. Finance Member that he viewed with great anxiety the steady growth of our expenditure. The secret of good Government is economical Government. Economy in administration leads to the contentment and prosperity of the people and to the stability of Government. I earnestly hope that the Government of India will seriously consider and realise the danger of allowing expenditure to grow as they have been growing of late years.

My Lord, I beg the indulgence of the Council for a few observations which I desire to make with reference to the part of the financial statement relating to provincial finance. The Hon. Finance Member, I think, rather rebuked Provincial Governments for their extravagance. The Government of India, he said, were driven to the conclusion that the provinces in the aggregate were steadily overspending their income by about half-a-million a year. I think, My Lord, the Hon. the Finance Member was particularly hard on Bombay where, he said, our cash balances were being somewhat rapidly diminished and he warned us that care would have to be exercised to prevent the scale of recurring expenditure from settling into permanent excess over the normal revenues. He observed: "It will be the duty disagreeable and unpopular, but inevitable—of the Local Governments to over-haul their expenditure and to adapt it to their normal resources." He concluded this important portion of his statement with some noteworthy remarks: "I can hold out no hope," said the Hon. Member, "of any general revision of these arrangements. (Provincial Settlements). They were made, before I came to India, with scrupulous care, and were intended to foster provincial independence, economy and foresight. Nor do I see any near prospect of our being able to undertake a further share of the recurring expenditure of Local Governments. Our own necessities will not improbably force systematic retrenchment upon us which will affect Imperial and Provincial services alike; and in the meantime Local Governments can best co-operate with us, and thus mitigate future difficulties, by examining the causes of the insidious growth of expenditure, and sharply checking them."

GROWING EXPENDITURE IN BOMBAY.

My Lord, speaking at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Revenue Member, the Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, gave expression to some very weighty remarks which, I think, state the case from the point of view of Provincial Governments with great force and clearness. While Sir John thought that there was no reason to fear that the Bombay Government in any way exceeded the bounds of prudence, he pointed out that the growth of expenditure had been very rapid and that even with a continuance of normal seasons the Provincial Government could not expect to increase their expenditure at the same rate as they had been doing in the last two years. "On the other hand," he continued, "the urgent demands for expenditure will not cease. There is practically no limit to them. To mention a few of our immediate needs we urgently require funds to improve the pay and organisation of our subordinate establishments in both the Revenue and Judicial Departments. There is heavy expenditure still required to bring our Police up to a full level of efficiency. Large sums are required for education. The demands even for primary education which come first are far from being satisfied. Expenditure ought to be increased still more in the Medical Agricultural and Veterinary Departments. All departments are clamouring for their share of the grant for public works which ought not if we can help it to be curtailed." He went on to suggest that the only alternative to the retardation of the progress of the province by the undue curtailment of expenditure, was the investment of the Provincial Council with the requisite power to impose the taxation required to meet the needs of the province.

My Lord, I am unable to detect in the words of the Hon. the Finance Member any confirmation of the earnest hope with which Sir John Muir-Mackenzie looked forward to the widening of the financial powers of Provincial Councils. The prospect of Provincial Government having abruptly to lay aside their plans of development is not a pleasing one. The largest proportion of Provincial expenditure, indeed, I may say the whole of Provincial expenditure is devoted to the immediate wants and requirements of the community. As such, it may be said to be entirely productive expenditure, while Imperial expenditure, though it is not less important, is less direct in the benefits that it confers on the people. Any curtailment of provincial expenditure will, therefore, react more rapidly on the well-being and consequently, on the peace and contentment of the people than a similar reduction in imperial expenditure. My Lord, I think, there is greater room for some reduction in the Imperial expenditure which amounts to over 75 acres than a further restriction of the Provincial expenditure which amounts to only 37 crores for all the provinces combined.

My Lord, the Hon. Finance Member opened his very lucid and interesting financial statement last month, with an account of the procedure to be adopted for the discussion of the financial proposals of Government. He pointed out that ample opportunity would be afforded for a genuine scrutiny of the estimates by the Council and for a criticism which was based on precise facts. "He believes," he added "that the result will be helpful to the Government and will foster the growth of an informed public opinion upon the vital problems of our public finance."

My Lord, I am sorry to say that the experience of the debates on the present financial proposals of Government has not tended to confirm these generous hopes. Weighty and well-considered proposals were brought forward with the object of amending the Government proposals and were argued before the Council by Members having the advantage of possessing first-hand information on the subjects on which they spoke. I venture to think that their arguments made considerable impression on not only the non-official, but also the official members of the Council, but all the same their resolutions were one and all rejected by Government. I need hardly point out to Government that this has produced a feeling of great disappointment in the country.

I fully recognise that it is not altogether in the hands of Government to modify their proposals in response to the criticisms that may be passed on them in this Council; and I am also sure that the Government of India will give the fullest consideration to such criticism in their proposals in subsequent years. But, My Lord, it is not always possible to put off the mischief that may be done by any measure for 12 months, and it is, therefore, most desirable that the Government of India should be given some larger degree of freedom in regard to the measures they bring forward before the Council.

GREAT BRITIAN AND THE BURDEN.

My Lord, we all admit that the Financial requirements of the Government must be provided from the resources of the country. We do not want them to be borne by Great Britain. We are prepared to bear our burdens and My Lord, all that we ask, is, that the country should be allowed greater freedom in choosing the methods of raising revenue. I am unable to see, My Lord, how it will be injurious to the interests of Government if this Council is allowed a more real share as regards what articles shall be taxed and what duties shall be raised. Indeed, I believe, that not only will not Government interests suffer in any way but, on the other hand, their prestige and popularity will be greatly enhanced and the recent reforms will have the stamp of greater reality if instead of seeing to dictate to the people what taxes they shall pay, they showed greater consideration to the wishes of the people as to the way in which taxation should be distributed. My Lord, I need not remind the Council that there is an impression abroad that in deciding most important questions of the economic and financial policy the Government of India are obliged to be guided by political exigencies. It cannot be denied that the Excise duty on Indian-made piece goods which is without a parallel in any country in the world was levied and is continued to satisfy the Lancashire manufacturers. Even as regards the taxation of the ensuing year it is generally believed that if the Government of India had a freer hand they would have preferred the raising of the general tariff or a duty on sugar which would have been less objectionable instead of levying the proposed enhanced duties in the teeth of practically unanimous opposition of the non-official members of this Council and the public generally. Again, it is generally believed, that the proposed factory legislation to restrict the working hours of the adult male in spite of the recommendations of the Factory Commission to the contrary is not solely due to a consideration of the interests of Indian labourer. The country must recognise and is deeply grateful for the strenuous stand the Government of India have often made against any measures which they consider either unpopular or to the detriment of Indian industries. My Lord, I can think of no more effective way of dissipating these and similar impressions which are injurious to the prestige of the Government of India and to the contentment of the people than to take the public more fully into confidence and to show greater regard to their wishes and preferences. My Lord, the discontent that is likely to prove really serious is not the discontent of political theorists but the discontent which arises from ill-devised taxation. The bulk of the people are not affected by theoritical considerations as to what is or what is not the best form of Government so long as they feel that their material interests are not liable to be sacrificed at the instance of outside influences without regard to their interests and feelings. My Lord, I appeal to your Lordship and to Lord Morley to crown your great work for India by removing this serious cause of irritation and by ensuring for the opinions and sentiments of the Indian people, an adequate and effectual voice in the management of their finances.

My Lord, as this will probably be the last occasion of your Excellency's presence at the principal session of this Council, I may be permitted to express the general feeling of regret at the early prospect of your Lordship's completing your term of Indian Viceroyalty. My Lord, it is the greatest tribute to the high sense of justice and statesmanship that your Lordship has brought to the duties of your exalted office that notwithstanding what we all—regretfully recognise has been a record period of a repressive legislation, throughout the length and breadth of the country, among all classes and creeds, Your Lordship's name is held in the highest respect and gratitude along with the names of your illustrious predecessors, Canning and Ripon. The large and far-reaching reforms which Your Lordship has brought about undeterred by anarchist developments and re-actionary counsels will long be remembered among the most beneficent achievements of British statesmanship. My Lord, I am sure that Your Lordship's interests in this great country will not pass away, and I humbly hope that from your high place in the Counsels of Parliament and of His Majesty you will long continue to exert your kindly influence for the welfare and prosperity of India.

HON. MR. GOKHALE.

The Hon. Gokhale said that the Budget was an unpleasant surprise Mr. imposing as it did additional taxation in a normal year. It was as though while they had been in security a sudden yawning gulf had shown itself at their very feet that made an examination of the whole situation an imperative and urgent duty, and he hoped the Government would make such an inquiry at once. An examination of the figures of expenditure for ten years from 1898-99 to 1908-1909 disclosed startling results. The leading features of that period which was a

PERIOD OF CONSECUTIVE SURPLUSES

were a large saving in cost of remittance of the Home Charges owing to the artificial appreciation of the rupee, a steady improvement in opium revenue, a large general increase under other heads and a growing revenue from railways. The saving in the cost of home remittances had been about 5 1-2 crores, the remission of taxation during the period had been about the same namely about six crores. Setting the two against one another the Council had to consider what the Government had done with the increases of revenue that had accrued. It would be found that they had been used for an enormous extension of civil and military expenditure. There had been an increase of about 15 crores in the Civil expenditure i.e. charges of collections (exclusive of Opium, Provincial rates and Drawbacks) expenses or civil departments, miscellaneous Civil charges and Civil Works during the ten years preceding 1898. The increase had been only 5 crores again.

HON'BLE MR. ANDREW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Andrew said he had to express gratification of the Madras Government at the receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme for the reconstitution of District and Divisional charges and at the promise made by the Government of India to bear the cost of financing it and at the assignment of two lakhs of rupees for this purpose in the coming year. Regarding another matter he had to express regret. "The recent abolition of the post of Consulting Engineer for Railways which in the case of Madras had been united with that of Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, had the effect of severing the connection of the Madras Government with the direct control of Railways in the presidency. In response, however, to representations of the Madras Government, the Government of India decided that as a temporary measure for two years the Government Inspector, then appointed, should also be at the disposal of the Madras Government for Madras as Railway Secretary. This period has expired and the Government of Madras could not but feel the need for technical advice close at hand and they could not but apprehend that by being deprived of their Secretary in the Railway Department they will be unable no preserve their legitimate influence in Railway matters to safeguard the interests of the people. He regretted that the Secretary of State had not complied with the representations of the Madras Government that temporary arrangements under which the Government Inspector was also Railway Secretary should be made permanent.

HON. MR. SUBHA RAO.

Mr. Subha Rao began by expressing gratitude to Lord Minto for his statesmanlike insight and wisdom in meeting an extremely difficult situation in the affairs of the country, for never during the last fifty years had India passed through such a crisis as that out of which they were now emerging. He went on to discuss the question of Indians to the higher posts in the administration and said that both the Government of England and India appeared to him up to the present unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the word of promise they had uttered to the car. To-day under a civilized Government of Great Britain in spite of repeated pledges and declarations they found that there were practically water-tight compact departments and in the administration filled mainly by Europeans and others. Indians and native talent had to find scope in Native States to a limited extent. This state of things was unjust and intolerable. He need not refer to the drain of experience and intelligence from the country caused by this system nor to its depressing effect on the manly growth of national individuality. He urged that there should be such an interchange between the two services that members of those services might have equal facilities and equal opportunities to rise to the top of service and the badge of inferiority should not be attached to the Provincial Service. It was only then when they were placed in a position of equality, that there could be real mutual respect and this would be a more potent cause for promoting friendly relations between the two communities than all social gatherings that might be contrived and all the palliatives suggested by the Decentralisation Commission.

The Viceroy called Mr. Subha Rao to order during the speech asking him to confine his remarks connected with the Budget.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

NEED OF A BURMESE UNIVERSITY.

The Honourable Maung Bah Too, after Lunch said: "My Lord, I am much interested in the proposed establishment of a separate University for Burma. There is little reason to suppose that the system of education applicable to Bengal would also be suitable for Burma, or that a body of men who have a very small knowledge of Burma and the Burmese would regulate satisfactorily the higher educational affairs of the Province. In practice we have seen many unfortunate results; the Burmese undergo much difficulty in having to come to Calcutta for certain practical examinations. I think it highly desirable that we should have a well equipped University in Rangoon and that our young men should not need to go, either to Calcutta or to London, for qualifications in Law, Medicine, Engineering or other professions. The sooner we make a beginning the better. Our people will be more eager to qualify themselves, when they see a chance of participating in the management of a University. I think that the administration of the Post Office in Burma ought to be brought more into touch with the Burmese. The department is much too full of Indians at present. I should like to see an officer of the Burma Commission made Postmaster General of Burma. He would understand how to obtain and manage Burman assistants. I do not wish to disparage Mr. Lalkaka who has worked hard to develop his department and accomplished much useful work, but he and his predecessors and successors have all laboured under the great disadvantage of knowing little of the country and the people. I may point out that little is seen of the Burman in Rangoon. In the Telegraph Department, as in the case of the Post Office, I want to urge the greater employment of the Burmese."

BOMBAY FINANCE.

Mr. Quin explained the financial position of Bombay Government. Funds were urgently needed to improve the pay and organization of the subordinate revenue and judicial establishments, heavy expenditure had still to be incurred to complete the Police Commission, and large sums were required for education, especially primary education as well as in many other departments. There was little hope of further Imperial subventions to Bombay, and there was no likelihood of any expansion of their share of the normal revenues being adequate to the new demands. Under these circumstances one of two things must happen: either it would become necessary to call a halt in the forward march of administration, or the Bombay Government would have to go to the Government of India for powers to acquire new sources of revenue by means of provincial and local taxation. He advocated the latter of these alternatives, and pointed out that the matter was one to which it would be necessary to devote very serious consideration before long.

Sir Ranbir Singh dwelt on the benefits that had been enjoyed under the just and benign rule of the British Government. The educational system however required overhauling, and he trusted the Government would see fit to take steps towards the achievement of a system of education which would encourage free intercourse between teachers and students.

THE CASE FOR BURMA.

Mr. Gates put in a plea for more liberal treatment for Burma; the condition of Madras was similar to that of Burma. If it was inconvenient for the land revenue expenditure to be shared, Burma would like to have a greater share of increasing revenue and to have a fixed assignment as in Madras. Other provinces had got revisions and the case of Burma was pressing and worthy of consideration. He hoped the Finance Member would be able to hold out some hope for the early future. I am astonished the speaker declared at the moderation of the requests from Burma, when older provinces with their comparatively large populations and their comparatively small yield of taxation, clamour for large grants from the central exchequer for primary education, for sanitation and for technical education. I feel that they want Burma to pay more than its fair share; if such grants are made we, with our increasing revenues, but with our poor equipment, will have to pay for provinces such as Bengal. I hope that Provincial assignments may be settled on some fair basis and that provinces may then be left to pay for their own needs. I have mentioned our bad start as a reason for showing favour to us, for giving us a bigger share than the older provinces. There are two other reasons, first the high yield of taxation, and second the high level of prices and wages. As to the first point average taxation per head is a little over Rs. 7 in Burma, nearly Rs. 1¼ in Bengal, and nearly Rs. 3 in Madras. That is for land revenue, stamps, excise, income tax, forests and registration. For Bengal the provincial rates are also included. As to the second portion, high prices and wages, the fact is notorious and can be verified from any volume of statistics, that higher officers do not get any more pay than in Bengal. In some cases they get less. Even the provincial services get about the same as in Bengal, I suppose Burma cannot now hope to get a grant this year. Of course, a grant would be acceptable, but what we want is a revision of the assignment. Out of 452 lakhs of income in 1901-09 no less than 93 were due to a fixed assignment, that means that over one-fifth of our revenue is insusceptible of increase, while the same cannot be said of one fifth of our expenditure in the current year. This condition will be aggravated. There are three main reasons, why we should have this arrangement altered. Firstly, we are worse off in this respect than other provinces; secondly, we meet expenditure of a class not incurred at all or not to a like extent in other provinces; thirdly, the present state of affairs has come about by degrees without due consideration.

EXCISE ON TOBACCO OPPOSED.

Mr. S. Singh much regretted that the silver and petroleum duties had not been modified, and that the Council had not seen the desirability of imposing an import sugar tax and an export duty on jute. He urged Government not to yield to the Home Government and put the excise tax on tobacco. The opium revenue was already lost to India through home influence. He then put in a strong plea for further funds for Provincial Governments. It was not impossible for them how to carry out measures urgently wanted, and the United Provinces were particularly handicapped. There was no matter, in which the people were more interested, than this question. He then urged a uniform plan for provincial settlements, and quoted figures to show how the revenue appropriated by the Imperial Council varied in certain provinces showing that only the Central Provinces and Berar had a little over two-thirds of their revenues; He pleaded that other provinces should only give up one third of their revenues, and that the Government of India should examine the causes of their own growth of expenditure. Finally, he said, the incidence of taxation in India was at a high level and could not be enhanced, and he concluded his speech by asking for a substantial portion of the surpluses for education and sanitation.

DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAYS.

"Last year, he had referred to the difficulties experienced by District Boards in Madras in obtaining satisfactory terms for the construction and working of certain projected lines from the South Indian Railway Company. Even of late years District Boards in the Madras Presidency had at the instance and with the encouragement of the Imperial and Local Governments raised large sums by local taxation with which to build railways and they are able to spend but little of this money which has already accumulated to over 50 lakhs owing to the difficulty they experienced in obtaining reasonable terms from the South Indian Railway Company."

He continued: "I have long been connected with District Boards and I know well how keenly interested some of them are in this matter and one of them Tanjore, won warm appreciation of Lord Curzon for setting an example of local railway enterprise to all India. It will be most discouraging if District Boards fail in their efforts to secure satisfactory terms from the South Indian Railway Company. Should they fail they will be forced, I have no doubt, to the conviction that they will come best off their own interests by constructing and working their own lines departmentally or through some agency other than that of the South Indian Railway. Should this happen the consequences to that Company may be very serious when it finds itself confronted by local lines affecting its own system and that not always perhaps in an advantageous manner My Lord, a few weeks ago Mr. Robertson, in reply to a question stated that the Government of India suggested to the Secretary of State the inclusion of certain provisions in the new contract for the object of ensuring suitable terms for the Madras District Board Railways. I hope My Lord, that the South Indian Railway Company will see wisdom of agreeing to such terms as may be consistent with the interests of District Boards and of the people whom they represent.

Lastly, My Lord, I would urge the need for legislation to check the growth of

FRAUDULENT PROVIDENT SOCIETIES

which though they call themselves Insurance Societies are not such in any legitimate sense of the term, but are either organised swindles from the outset or at best are lotteries of a most irresponsible character. It has been suggested that these provident societies should be brought under control by amending the Indian Companies Act, but I do not think any amendment of that Act would sufficiently safeguard the interests of that class of people on whom the fraudulent societies prey the evils of which I complain have assumed such proportions that legislation by this Council is I think called for. Should the matter be taken up and an Act passed it might be applied from time to time to such parts of India as Government might deem expedient."

THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE

had increased by 5 1-2 crores against a growth of 3 crores in the preceding decade, when Lord Dufferin appointed his Finance Commission in 1886. He enquired into the growth of the expenditure. He complained that during the five years from 1881 to 1886 the civil expenditure had grown very largely. It would however be found that the growth was during the last ten years. The case therefore for an inquiry into the growth of Civil and military expenditure was overwhelming. Mr. Gokhale also urged that in view of the fact that the Opium Revenue was marked for extinction in seven years more. The only proper plan was to take a steadily diminishing amount as Opium Revenue and treat all excess as a windfall or extraordinary revenue to be devoted to non-recurring expenditure in connection with education, sanitation and other objects. Unless this was done in two or three years they would come to a large precipitate fall and then additional taxation would become inevitable."

Sir Sassoon David said that as a merchant the Budget seemed to him to be peddling. The new taxes would give the minimum of revenue with the maximum of announce. An enhancement of one per cent all round on import duties would have produced far more with much less friction. He went on to criticise the Silver Duty and Petroleum Duties. Sir Sassoon David then challenged the allegation that the effect of the Silver Duty will not be great on the world's price of the metal and quoted figures to shew that the first change in the Indian Currency had lost India the Japanese market for manufactured cotton. Sir Sassoon David also criticised the Government Opium Policy and Gold Standard Reserve policy.

THE HON. MR. MESTON.

The Hon'ble Mr. Meston, in reply to the remarks, made by the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David with reference to the Currency policy of the Government, said that the charges laid against the Government were that the reserve was not big enough; (2) that it was not held in India, and (3) that it was not held in solid gold. On the first charge the Government was told that the reserve should be allowed to grow to a much more imposing figure than any that had yet been named. The Finance Member explained that the Government intended to accumulate 25 millions of gold, but this too had been thought by the critics of the Government to be an altogether imperfect recognition of the liabilities. As a matter of fact no substantial fraction of the total circulation was ever likely to be called upon. Rupees were not like bank notes and they could not be collected in haste. Continuing the Hon'ble member observed that the reserve was strong enough for practical purposes. In 1907-08 eight millions was enough to keep this system afloat. As regards holding the reserve in India he said that in that case every sovereign that was held in London should be realised and shipped out to India to be kept in the Currency vaults in Calcutta. It has been said that the presence of gold would give people confidence in the reality of the gold standard. The Hon. Member said that the gold kept a supply of gold in India of about six millions, but what was needed was gold for export. Referring to the remark that the reserve should be kept in solid gold he said its investment was simply a device to gratify the city and to drive the interests of India to the wall. In conclusion he said that the broad lines of the action of Government were clear and there had been no fundamental sacrifice of consistency in a progress of their ideal. They had linked India with the Gold countries of the world. They had reached a gold exchange standard which they were steadily developing and improving. The next and final step was a true gold currency.

Referring to the remark made by Mr. Gokhale that the estimates of Revenue for the next year were under the mark, Mr. Meston said that the descending scale of Revenue which he advised had already been framed in the Finance Department.

Raja Rana Bin Singh then spoke. Bupendra Nath Basu followed.

At 4-30 p.m. Sir Harvey Adamson rose to a point order in connection with Mr. Bupendra Nath Basu's speech and pointed that the speaker was dealing with political and not financial aspects of the partition. The objection was accepted and Mr. Basu passed on to his next point. He was again called to order a few moments latter by the President and a few moments later again Sir Harvey Adamson said he must again object. The Viceroy thereupon again called Mr. Basu to order on the ground that he was making purely a political speech and the Hon. Member wound up his remarks hastily.

Mr. Lyon afterwards addressed the Council on the subject of the financial aspects of Partition. He argued that the cost had been enormously exaggerated. The province was a growing one expenditure in most of other provinces had been increasing without partition far more rapidly than in Bengal where partition had occurred. Expenditure on administration in Eastern Bengal, alike per population and per area, was much lower than in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and Bengal proper. Mr. Lyon wound up with an eloquent declaration of what was being done by the Eastern Bengal Government for the benefit of the people committed to their charge, which was received with applause.

The Raja of Digapatia then spoke.

Hon. Shamsul Hudda followed and defended partition from the point of view of the Muhomedans of Eastern Bengal.

Malik Haiyat Khan thought very little change was possible in the budget and he deprecated the unwholesome criticism. He urged that Indian Penal Code be made more stringently and also asked that a Commission be appointed to enquire into the causes of the present discontent and grievances of individuals and urged the enlargement of Criminal Intelligence Darpartment. He supported a Commission to suggest changes in the present system of education, thanked the Viceroy for granting representation to the masses on the Council and asked for the support of Government to prevent their low voices being drowned by louder voices. Finally, he rejoiced that the Punjab peasantry, the chief recruits of the army, had remained loyal. He thanked the Viceroy for the interest he has taken in the landowning classes and supported Mr. Fenton's request for money for the Punjab and paid a high tribute to Lord Minto personally.

Mr. Mudholkar made a long speech in which he advocated economies directed to providing more funds for helping education and sanitation and for saving the people from the harassment of the ever-recurring settlements. He also urged that time had come for giving effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Mudholkar also advocated the raising in India of a larger portion of troops required for service in this country and declared that the provinces did not receive a reasonable share of the taxes raised within their borders.

The Council then adjourned.

REPLIES TO QUESTION.

ADMINISTRATION OF EASTERN BENGAL.

Reply, given by the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, to the question of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu:—(a) It is not possible to answer the first part of the question with precision, as other factors affect the accounts besides the increase of the administrative staff, which was directly consequent on the formation of the new Province. I will lay on the table however two statements showing (1) the cost of the administrative offices affected by the formation of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1904-05, the year before its formation and in 1906-07 the year after it. (2) An estimate (for the work is not yet complete) of the special non-recurring expenditure, incurred chiefly at Dacca in connection with the formation of the new Province. (b) In the first statement the increase of expenditure shown to the two years is roughly 12 lakhs. Some part of this is due to the normal growth of recurring charges, which would have taken place. even if there had been no change, but the increase, directly attributable to the creation of the new province, has no doubt in some measure exceeded the estimate framed by Lord Curzon's Government which was 8.59 lakhs. The greater part of the excess occurred before the new province was actually formed and was due to three additions to the original scheme. (1) The Secretary of State's decision to substitute a Board of Revenue for the proposed Financial Commissioner, (Rs. 42,000). (2) The appointment of a Commissioner of the Surma Valley (Rs. 36,000). (3) The appointment of a Legal Remembrancer (Rs. 46,000). For non-recurring initial expenditure no regular estimate was prepared by Lord Curzon's Government. A telegraphic rough estimate of ten lakhs was furnished to the Secretary of State for the building of a Government House and Secretariat. This was prepared at very short notice before an opportunity occurred of considering the requirements of the new province in consultation with its officers. The estimate which I now lay on the table includes large sums for improvements of a general character such as roads, water works and sanitation. It also includes 8·32 lakhs for residences for Government Officials. This is a capital expenditure upon which the interest and depreciation charges will be realised in the shape of rent from the occupants of the houses. For temporary buildings the original estimate was Rs. 1,85,000, the actual expenditure has been Rs. 2,68,527 to the end of January 1910, or an increase of Rs. 83,500.

Reply by the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha to the question put by Mr. Chitnavis:—If on inquiry the Government of India are satisfied that hardships caused by the interpretation put upon rule 14 by order 5 of the first schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 by the Courts of the Central Provinces, they will represent the matter to the Local Government with a view to the removal of such hardship by the amendment of the rule in question by the High Court for the Central Provinces.

Replied by Sir Harvey Adamson to the Rajah of Pertabgarh's question regarding expenditure on primary and higher education.

A statement giving the information asked for is placed on the table.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Reply by the Honourable Mr. Robertson to the Honourable the Rajah of Partabgarh's question re new rules of the Telegraph Department.

The Government are not aware that considerable inconvenience is caused to the public by the new rules of the Telegraph Department in the case of telegraph offices that are open only at stated hours. Considerable charges have been made in the working hours of such offices since 1908, but the requirements of the public were considered in every case, and the working hours have not been curtailed in any instance except where the traffic returns showed that this could be done without inconvenience to the public. The principle which has governed the fixing of the working hours in Telegraph Offices is that an office should not be kept open when there is practically no traffic. Offering to keep offices open for longer hours than this would generally mean disproportionate increase in the working expenses; the late fee system by which on payment of an extra charge a telegram may be sent during the hours when an office is closed, is intended to meet the case of occasional telegrams. Superintendents of divisions have standing instructions to keep themselves informed of the suitability of the working hours of all offices in their divisions to the public requirements and to alter the working hours where required. If the Hon'ble Member will inform the Director General of Telegraphs of any particular instances in which the public are inconvenienced enquiry will at once be made into the circumstances.

LOSS OF OPIUM REVENUE.

Reply by Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson to Mr. Dadabhoy's questions, re-compensation from the British Exchequer for loss of Opium Revenue:—The matter is one on which the Government of India are not in a position to make any statement.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Reply by Hon. Mr. Robertson to Mr. Dadabhoy's question, re law relating to Life Assurance in India:—The Government of India have under consideration the question of amending the law relating to Life Insurance in India on the lines of the English Law. Local Governments and administrations have already been consulted on the subject and with their replies they have submitted the views of the Chambers Commerce and other representative commercial bodies. The Government of India have considered these replies and have found that there are likely, to be practical difficulties in applying certain of the provisions of the English Act to Indian conditions. The difficulties are for the most part of a technical nature will require careful examination. Amongst others may mention the question of obtaining from Indian Companies a statement of valuation of liabilities similar to that required by the provisions and schedules of the English Act. This can be properly prepared only by a qualified actuary and so far as the Government of India are aware there is only one actuary in the whole of India. At the same time the Government of India have as yet at their disposal no organization similar to that which the Board of Trade possess for scrutinising the statements and returns. There is a further question of distinguishing between companies which actually transact life Assurance business and those which are in fact nothing more than Provident Societies, though they described themselves as Life Assurance Companies. It is clear that the two classes cannot be brought under one common regulation, any cautionary deposit, for example, which it might be deemed advisable to require from companies doing Life Assurance proper would probably be excessive in the case of the smaller Provident Societies. Again, it may be necessary in the case of the latter to limit the liability for which each society may engage itself in respect of any individual policy and to restrict the class of business undertaken by such societies. The above are not the only points that have been raised, but I mention them to show that the application to India of the English procedure is a matter which requires a good deal of consideration. The Government of India are at present in consultation with experts at Calcutta and Bombay as to the best methods of dealing with the whole question.

With regard to the second part of the Hon'ble Member's question I may say that public bodies will have an opportunity of putting forward their views on any measures that may be finally proposed before they become law. The Government of India do not consider it desirable at this stage to lay the correspondence on the table.

Reply by the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson to the Hon'ble Mr. Subbha Rao's question provident funds:—The Govrnment India have of recently received a communication from the Government of Madras urging the desirability of legislating to control the operations of Provident Societies which undertake Life Assurance business. He reports on the subject of such societies of [illegible] been received from other local Governments. I may state that the question of undertaking legislation for their control was considered in consultation with all the local governments in 1900 and [illegible] the decision arrived at was that the necessity [illegible] such legislation had not at the time been established. So far as the Government of India are aware the evil referred to by the hon'ble member does [illegible] prevail to the same extent in any other part of India as in Madras. The judgment of the [illegible] High Court, alluded to by the hon'ble member [illegible] not been brought to the notice of the Government of India officially, but they have seen a report of the case in the public press. As it appears [illegible] I have just made to the Hon'ble Mr. D[illegible] question of undertaking legislation to [illegible] operations of these societies is close[illegible] with that relating to Life Assurance C[illegible] whole subject is at the present time [illegible] attention of the Government of India, [illegible] not consider it desirable at the present [illegible] the correspondence on the table.

Re Enrolled List, Finance Department [illegible] wood Wilson in reply to Mr. Madge [illegible] has been decided is to recruit Indians in [illegible] persons of pure Asiatic descent for one-h[illegible] future vacancies in the enrolled list, but [illegible] decision throws up no new barrier against [illegible] of the domiciled community. They will st[illegible] eligible as at present for admission by co[illegible] in India, or by promotion from the subord[illegible] rank their position is in no way affected.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson's questions in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong said:—The Government of India are aware that the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act made by the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act 1909 has been received with dissatisfaction by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, (2) the memorial of the Chamber to which the Hon'ble Member refers was careful[illegible] considered by the Government of India before [illegible] Excellency's assent was given to the Act and they were of opinion that it was contrary to precedent to refuse assent to an Act passed by the Legislative Council of a local Government on grounds such as were set forth in the memorial. The Government of India regret that a reply was not sent to the Chamber of Commerce with regard to the memorial at the time when the decision of the Government of India on that memorial was communicated to the Government of Bombay. [illegible] Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson State re Scholarships in reply to Mr. Ghuznavi, said:—The statements placed on the table give the information asked by the Hon. Member so far as it has been possible to obtain it. Several of the scholars whose names are included in the statements have not yet completed their studies abroad.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH [illegible]

Colonel Piree, 18th Lancers, has been selected to succeed Brigadier General [illegible] Carnac in command of the Umballa [illegible] Brigade.

BY THE WAY.

WHERE THE MIMOSA COMES FROM.

London streets are being enlivened this spring, a correspondent writes, not only by the welcome presence of abundant daffodils, but with a plentiful supply of mimosa, which appears to have sprung at once into popular favour. This does not come from the Scilly Isles with the narcissus, as the unlearned suppose, but from the South of France, whence a larger supply than usual has been sent to London this season, because the Paris market is spoiled by floods. An attempt to import these flowers from Australia failed by reason of the distance. The mimosa is so named because the leaves of many species of this numerous family, besides the common "sensitive plant," have animal sensibility. It was a flower full of interest for Darwin, as readers of his book about "The Power of Movement in Plants" will remember.

A MEETING WITH MEREDITH.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has been telling of a meeting which he once had with George Meredith, and another young Englishman were on a tramp through the English countryside. At the end of a dazzling day they arrived at the welcome shelter of an inn. Going into its coffee-room, they found, to their astonishment, a copy of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" lying on the table. They shouted their delight and their surprise, and as they did so an arm, chair turned round from the fireside at the far end of the room and a voice like a bell exclaimed, "So you know Whitman!" It was Meredith.

A POSTCARD MAP.

A map of Australia, including the Federal territory in New Guinea, and an enlargement of Tasmania, has been produced, to the order of the Australian External Affairs Department, on a card suitable for posting to distant friends. The map embraces most of the geographical features of the Commonwealth. In one corner of the card is an outline of Great Britain, produced on the same scale for comparative purposes. Under the map appear some interesting Australian figures. The cards are to be distributed gratis, but the Minister for External Affairs has not yet decided whether they shall be given away in Australia or only in England.

THE FOUNDERS OF AUSTRALIA.

The movement started some time ago in Sydney for the purpose of erecting a statue to Sir Joseph Banks, we gather from the "Empire Review," now receiving fresh impetus through the efforts of Mr. Edward Brown, the original promoter of the scheme. As first suggestion, it will be remembered, was to put a statue to Sir Joseph in the Botanic Gardens, in conjunction with the statues of Captain Cook and Captain Arthur Phillip, and to commemorate Sir Joseph Banks's special services to the study of botany in Australia, by founding a Botanical Scholarship in Sydney University, to be called Sir Joseph Banks Scholarship. Mr. Brown now proposes that, instead of making the memorial more Australian in character, to establish Botanical Chairs at every Australian University.

AN SECOND CHAMBER.

...for the reform of the Second Chamber as well as of its prototype on the Atlantic. The Canadian Senate is...ber, vacancies as they occur ... Government of the day. In ...he political party has a long lease ...te gradually assumes a more and more ...spect. As a result of the long reign of ...rvatives under the leadership of the late ...Macdonald, the Liberal element in the ...as most wiped out of existence. Now, ...fourteen years of Liberal rule under Sir Wilfrid Laurier the reverse is the case. Out of eighty-...members of the Senate the Conservatives can ...count twenty of their way of thinking.

A FAMOUS BURIAL-GROUND.

The burial-ground of St. James's, Piccadilly, ...is being converted for building purposes, has been the resting-place of many illustrious personages. ...mong the parishioner interred in the new ...yard were Charles Cotton, the associate of Izaak Walton in the "Compleat Angler." Other ...persons buried there are Huysman, the ...; the two Vandervelde; Tom D'Urfey, the ...tist; D'Akenside; Dodsley, the bookseller; ...uke of Queensberry ("Old Q."); and James ...y, the caricaturist. In 1772 Gibbon, the ...ian, while crossing St. James's Churchyard, ...ded, and ruminated his loot, and humorously ...: "The punishment of my sins has at length ...aken me."

"NO ANARCHISTS IN THIS ITALY."

...rt Richard Strauss, who conducted his opera ...ktra" at Great Garden began to emancipate ...self from ultime musical conventions by com...g his symphonic fantasia "Aus Italien"—the ...cting-links he once said, between his old ...new method—over twenty years ago. In 1902 ...conducted this work at Brunswick when ...olice suddly turned up and peremptorily ...ed the performance. After much discussion ...police official and explanations as to the ...nature of the music, the concert was per...ontinued, Herr Strauss soothing the irri...udience by remarking, as the police left, ...satisfied now ladies and gentlemen, that ...no Anchists in this Italy."

THE CENERARY OF JACOB BELL.

...hardly any public notice the centenary of ...Bell, the founder of the Royal Pharmaceu...ety, has just been reached. Jacob Bell ...ed to a nation six of the finest of Sir ...ndseer paintings and other valuable works ...He was member of the Society of Friends. ...liminy years of work in founding the ...uticaSociety Jacob Bell spent an enor...s of mney. He was elected for Parlia...1850, he borough of St. Albans was ...tly dirchised. Twice later he stood ...ment,out was unsuccessful. When he ...forty-nine years' old—all the chemists ...closed their establishments as a

...DUCTION OF THE EMPIRE.

...Call, Agent General for Australia, ...aring picture when lecturing the ...he fruit production of the Empire. ...says, official returns show a profit ...for apple-growing, and an orchard ...res should therefore yield the hap...income of several hundred pounds a ...exported twenty million bushels of ...apples) last year. A South Africa premi...me n and of the vine if not of the olive ...of the and under fruit cultivation is de...grapes. India he remarked devotes a great ...tion of th four million acres it has under ...to the mango: but in the temperature climate ...he hills, apples, pears, apricots, and peaches are ...wn. The vineyard is assuming great importance ...Australia.

AVIATION IN SCOTLAND.

...there does notseem, according to the Edinburgh ...patch, any keen anxiety on the part of Scotsmen ...have an aviation week at Lanark. So far only ...£70 has been subscribed, and £10,000 is wanted ...the guarantee fund. Several English corpora...s are, our contemporary points out, more alive to ...situation than Lanark, and, should Scotland ...w away the chance, they will jump at the op...unity held out by the Aero Club of Great Bri...The apathy of the Scotish municipalities is ...n understand. Not a single burgh figures on ...scription list.

...NDON'S VANISHING UNDERGROUND WATER.

...he discovery of a bountiful stream of pure ...beneath Holburn, which is providing by ...e of an artesian boring a well-known firm with ...abundant supply, may tempt others to tap ...ath their premises, though a peculiarity of ...don's underground water is that while one boring ...it without any trouble another close by may ...a failure. One fact stands out clear, however, ...that is that the water level is steadily falling, ...boring consequently have to be sunk continu...lower. This has been most marked in the case ...e fountains in Trafalgar-square, which are sup...not from a big underground "lake," as so ...believe, but from two artesian borings, one ...nt of the National Gallery and the other in ...r-street, the overflow being taken to the lake ...James Park The average yearly fall of ...ter here was for many years about three feet, ...ure recently the fall in nine months amounted ...lower than thirteen feet.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SINGLE-PIECE FROCK.

The single-piece frock is still with us, writes a Paris lady correspondent, and some smart spring toilettes will be made in this manner. These frocks still dispense with the neck band, and are completed by the ubiquitous fine frill of filmy cambric, closely accordion-pleated. A pretty gown of this kind is in warm khaki cachemire-de-soie, cut with a Japanese shoulder and seamless sleeve to the elbow the slight fulness being brought into the waist under a narrow draped black satin waistband. At the neck there is a square small empiecement of the satin spliced into the gown, and only a very few inches in depth, just outlining the shoulder and neck lines, and over which the frill falls in a snowy circle. The hem of the gown is of the same black charmeuse, shaped in such a manner that the top edge is sharply and squarely lowered in the middle of the front by one inch, the higher edge being trimmed with a pair of black velvet buttons, one pair on each side. The sleeve ends in a narrow black band with a frill above it, to match the throat arrangement.

WHITE BROCHE AND SMOKE GREY MOUSSELINE.

The tunic shows no sign of going out of fashion. A new model is in white broche satin, over which is a dark smoke grey tunic of mousseline-de-sole. This tunic is arranged in vertical tucks about half an inch in width, while the sleeve to the elbow is of the tucked mousseline without armhole seam, and the decolletage, which is low, is outlined by a piece of the mousseline tucked horizontally. Another tunic also worn over brilliant plain white satin is of black Chantilly, both effects being equally good.

VEILD CORSAGES.

The band of ribbon, which was introduced last summer at about the height on the skirt of the top of a petticoat flounce, to be in its turn covered by the overdress, appears again this year on numbers of the new frocks, the ribbon being, however, by no means confined to the jupe, but threaded over the bust on the corsage as well. As a matter of fact the veiled corsages show no signs of declining in favour, and the effect of a strong touch of colour softened by an over-veiling can hardly be surprised. Thus, a beautiful frock made for Mme. Rejane shows touches of a strong indigo blue, not dark enough to look heavy under the electric light. The corsage of this gown had a ribbon running round the decolletage, as well as several strips of needle work in verticle lines of the same colour and all were covered by a white veiling, so that it was with some relief that the eye rested on the frank decision of the waistband, which took the form of a draped sash of soft satin.

THE JAPANESE SILHOUETTE.

This same tone of the blue makes a beautiful evening gown, which is also a new model, and carried out in soft charmeuse. The dress is closely fitted to the figure, the waist being clearly defined, and the merest trifle above the natural waist line. Made in two parts, the right side consists of a cleverly cut drapery of the satin falling away in an oblique line to reveal the whole right side of a wide-meshed diamante net. The satin meets in a fold on the hip, while the gown is very scanty, revealing the lines of the figure and clinging closely at the feet. This is characteristic of many of the new models. They produce a distinctly Japanese silhouette, ending fishlike in a single narrow line. No underskirts could be worn with such extreme dresses which call for the silk maillot of last year.

NEW SLEEVES.

The sleeves of evening frocks are very pretty and becoming, being cut to the elbow, straight a little loose, and of some light transparent material, either lace or net, while they are made in one piece with the shoulder, the net or lace becoming on the corsage a kind of undervest or guimpe.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	2	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	7	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	18
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	19	18	119
This day last year	70	64	135

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
March 28th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	58	37	8
B	76	95	10
B	82	135	23
C	78	39	6
D	81	37	9
E	127	13	1
E	34	89	11
F	56	6	0
G	30	2	1
Total	622	453	66
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,075

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says :—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote :—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 26, Bombay.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. in 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(Regd.)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(Regd.)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHŒA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Re. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(Regd.)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches — acute or chronic headaches — sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

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Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - - TASTE!

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SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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A well-known and experienced physician recently said: "Backache is something that should have immediate attention, for as well as the pain there is risk of the vital organs becoming affected—a risk no person should assume."

Backache is painful, and for a person who works, a bad backache means inability to perform the daily tasks. And beyond this is the risk the Doctor spoke of—the danger of diseased kidneys through constant stiffness of the muscles of the back and the inflamed condition which produces the pain.

Cure that backache at once! Don't delay a single day—for you can cure it easily, quickly and cheaply by the use of Little's Oriental Balm, the sovereign remedy for aches and pains of all kinds.

There is no guess-work about this. Over twenty years of success and tens of thousands of cures, many of them the most difficult cases of chronic complaints, show what can be done in YOUR case.

Re. 1, of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

FOR Kadi.

CAN YOU DOUBT THIS

Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London: "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI' saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.

Innumerable Original Testimonials open to inspection.)

"KADI" cures with INSTANT relief worst cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

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PRICE Re. 1-8.

DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the Bazar.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.



Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

(pronounced—eye-silma).

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Probably one generation is not much better than another in the matter of its recognition of genius. We look upon ourselves as a tolerably open-minded age of readers, and consider that, with our thousand lynx-eyed scouts on the look-out for literary ability we are much more likely to welcome eccentricity as if it were genuine individuality than to ignore original talent. Nevertheless, the uphill fight of Meredith ought to suggest another lesson, and there is a dish of humble pie for whoever will eat it in the fact that only now are people beginning to look upon Lafcadio Hearn as one of the most graceful and delicate prose-masters of his generation. Indeed to the ordinary causes which have always prevailed to blind people to contemporary genius there is added one peculiar to our own time. This is the fact that there are such heaps of inferior matter published that true worth is in danger of being overlooked. For almost twenty years the output of inferior work has gone on, and it cannot but be that, beneath the accumulated mass of mediocrity, there are lying works worthy of preservation, like the living soldier in Baudelaire's poem, under the heap of slain. One may reasonably hope that work of absolute genius will always attain favourable recognition of some sort, but between such work and work of average merit there are many books that are merely excellent of their kind. What will become of them? Well, chance as someone has been saying may bring them to light and even if it does not they will have a resurrection. It will be when some Charles Lamb of the future arises. He will pry as carefully into the shelves of early twentieth-century fiction as his predecessor did into the collections of old plays, and reinstate reputations which have been eclipsed for a time and raise up poets that have hitherto sung their songs and novelists that have told their stories, to deaf ears.

DIMINISHING PROFITS.

It is to be feared that although the output of six-shilling novels shows no sign of flagging, the profits of fiction are still diminishing. One notices in certain quarters a tendency to set down the percentage of private purchasers at ten instead of at twenty as formerly, and there are booksellers who frankly declare that it is their familiar experience that their customers, finding that they can have a fresh and interesting work of fiction for a few coppers, do not care to spend four-and-sixpence upon one not necessarily better but only hotter from the press. Talking the other day at Edinburgh, a popular novelist ascribed the diminution of profits to another cause—the competition of the periodicals. There are readers who never read a book, but find their wants amply satisfied by the serial story in their weekly papers. This is, perhaps a somewhat humble class; still it is worth noting that whereas there are many who cannot read fiction in its serial form, there are, at the opposite extreme of the intellectual scale, at outer fringe of readers who are readers of periodicals merely and consume nothing that more nearly resembles a book than a penny novelette. Another novelist—anneymous this time—while giving no reason for the decreased gains of the craft, admits the fact and attributes to it the anxiety on the part of writers to appear serially before publishing in book form. That anxiety undoubtedly exists, and though all novels do not achieve the greatness of publication in a magazine, still the novel that is fitted to do so is fixing the type. The same reason—the need of supplementing the returns from a book—must account for the circumstance that in many works of fiction an ultimate intention of dramatic representation is visible. The drama and the novel are, of course, old friends, but the time has gone by with many writers when the dramatising of their work was received as a happy suggestion from some theatrical manager, and there are books in which one can see the outline of the future play shining through the story and can guess the division into acts. Probably if incomes still go down it will become the order of the day for writers to aim at a hit in all three forms, and thus emulate the economy of that street loafer who first chewed his tobacco, then smoked it, and finally used the remnant ashes as snuff. Generally, however, the difficulty of reconciling the serial with the dramatic form will block the way, as the former tends to become a mere succession of short stories, while the latter is excellent in proportion to the solidity and symmetry of its structure.

THE PUBLISHERS CONGRESS.

In the provisional list of topics for discussion at the International Congress of Publishers that is to be held this July at Amsterdam there are one or two entries which promise attractive reading to those who are interested even indirectly in the book trade. It will be interesting, for example, to hear what Mr. Arthur Spurgeon has to say as to the effect of cheap cloth-bound reprints on the more expensive editions of books, and to have the opinion of Mr. Heinemann on a subject upon which Mr. Eveleigh Nash once spoke his mind in the "Fortnightly," namely, literary agencies as intermediaries between author and publisher. On the other hand, if, at first, one wishes that the discussion of such a topic as the influence of literary critics on the sale of books had been assigned to some one from a centre where literary interest is keener than in the capital of Spain, yet probably it will be found that the experience of publishers on that point is pretty uniform everywhere. For one thing there is no doubt that book notices have something to do with the sales. If publishers did not regard reviews as advertisements, they would not send copies of their books to newspapers, while probably they would agree with those authors who have frankly said that they would rather have an unfavourable notice than no notice at all. The real question is, however, whether a favourable notice stimulates the sale of a book and an adverse one checks it. The answer must be that it depends upon the kind of book. It is probable that, in the case of a novel, praise or blame makes little difference. People read novels, as a rule, not from seeing them commended in a newspaper but because their friends have told them they were worth reading. That is why there are writers the sale of whose books runs up to fractions of a million who are at the best coldly praised by reviewers. On the other hand, with books of a more serious sort it is different. Everyone who is interested in some particular branch of study can easily judge from a review in a newspaper with which he is familiar whether a book will suit him or not. If he is uncertain, he can check his impression by the notice in one of the high-class weeklies, and it is in this way that hundreds of men come to buy their books.

THE LABOUR PARTY AGAIN.

M. Paul Louis, writes in the "Revue Bleue", a timely article on "Le Parti Ouvrier Anglais." He does not think that it suffered such a check at the late election as some of us would make out, and he points out that it managed on that occasion to collect half a million votes, which is an advance on the total it commanded in 1906 and more than five times as much as that cast for the trade unionists in 1900. He puts, probably his finger on the spot when he says that the real difference between the Labour party in England and on the Continent is that there the proletariat was represented in Parliament before the trade unions existed whereas at home the Parliamentary Labour party is in every sense of the word the unions' child. Yet he has no doubt that the be-all and end-all of our own Labour party is the triumph of Socialism, and that even the apparently contradictory theories held by its members do but make that way in the long run. He, perhaps, is rather taken in "by certain pronouncements lately made with regard to the party's complete severance from that of the Ministerial Liberals," and does not—as do few foreigners—find himself capable of discovering the "shop-window" character of much of our political oratory. We will hope he is right when he says that the reforms which the party wishes to introduce will be, as best suits the national character, practical and gradual; but we may all agree that every one of them will be directed against capital and will say what he calls the "economic sovereignty" of business on a large scale. More pleasing to the average man will be his prophecy that the time is not far distant when both Liberals and Conservatives will join hands against the further advance of Socialism in Great Britain, as they have already done in Germany. May the gods hear him!

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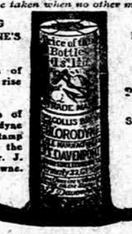
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